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ABSOLUTE DICTATORIAL POWER GIVEN TO HITLER BY REICHSTAG; JAPAN'S VICTORY IS LAUDED

Authority to Extend Over Legislation, Administration

TO SMASH ENGLAND

Chancellor Promises to Gain Eventual Victory Over America, Britain

WILL CRUSH BOLSHEVISM

Domei

BERLIN, April 26.—The Reichstag today unanimously approved the proposal made by President of the Reichstag, Reichsmarshal Herman Goering to give an absolute power concerning administration, justice, legislation and others to Chancellor Hitler.

The resolution read by the Reichsmarshal was passed by the deputies by rising from their seats. The resolution reads as follows:

"It is beyond doubt that the Fuehrer, in the present phase of war, in which, the German people are engaged in a life and death battle must have the right claimed by him to do everything that serves or contributes to gaining victory.

"Without being bound by the existing legal rights, the Fuehrer in his capacity as Fuehrer of the nation, as Supreme Commander in Chief of the Armed forces, as chief of the Government and as one invested with the supreme executive power, as Supreme Judge and as leader of the party, must at any time, and should be in a position to summon, if necessary, every German, no matter whether he be soldier or officer, low or high, official or employe, by all means which he regards suitable to fulfill his duties."

Will Punish Severely

When violation of these duties is done, he should punish him accordingly after conscientious examination of his case, regardless of the so-called well deserved rights, especially to remove him from his office, rank and his position without resorting to the prescribed procedure.

Chancellor Hitler, in his address to the Reichstag this afternoon at the Kroll Opera, asked for supreme dictatorship over Germany for the purpose of winning the war.

"I am asking," he said, "for the explicit confirmation that I have the legal right to make every one do his duty and to condemn to common cashiering or to remove from office or position anyone who, according to my well weighed conviction, fails to do his full duty. This is to apply to everybody, no matter who he may be or what well earned rights he may possess."

Pointing out that Japan's historic military successes encouraged the Germans and that more than 1,000,000 tons of enemy shipping has been sunk by the German navy, Chancellor Hitler declared that the tide of the world's war was decided this spring.

"The Battle in the East will be continued until the Bolshevist colossus is annihilated. As far as Britain herself is concerned the fight is being borne to an ever increasing extent by the German submarine arm," he declared.

Commenting on the hostilities on the East Front, the Fuehrer said, the German army last year had to conclude their operations four weeks earlier than scheduled because of the earlier advent of winter.

Past Event Reviewed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 26.—In his speech on April 26, the Fuehrer recalled that at the last Reichstag meeting on December 11, 1941, he had reviewed the events of the past year. He said that these events in their historic greatness and political importance were of such magnitude as could only be judged fully perhaps centuries later.

After the crushing of the revolt of Belgrade which had been the work of England and Moscow, Europe, a few weeks later, for the first time since perhaps centuries had become aware of the actual menace from the East which threatened all that on which the existence of the continent depended.

For many people the real causes for this bloody war which had been forced on Germany in September 1939 had become clear. Since this war no longer bore the characteristics of the former European conflicts the impression had become manifest that this historic struggle was one of those elementary conflicts which introduce a new epoch. Most of the people were as little conscious of the meaning of events and actions as is, for instance, the simple soldier of the great military operations.

When on September 3, 1939, after the tireless German efforts for the maintenance of peace Germany was confronted with the declarations of war by England and France which States had thrust forward Poland as an igniting spark, one must have doubts about the common sense of the world which apparently for no reasons whatsoever, instead of averting the disaster of such a mad world, almost forced the catastrophe.

British Doctrine

The Fuehrer then referred to the growth of the British Empire and the possibilities of maintaining it. He recalled the basic British doctrine that the disunity of the European continent was the first prerequisite for the prosperity and the growth of the British Empire. The Fuehrer emphasized that this destructive British policy in Europe had been made possible partly because the foundations of the European States were gradually destroyed partly because Europe had been thrown into the disaster of endless religious wars. The British belief, the Fuehrer declared, that the so-called balance of power in Europe could be maintained forever by England was nonsense.

"Since, however, the peoples of Europe, casting away mere dynastic interests, began to wake up to the fact that the common means of the British policy employed time and again against Europe, was bound to fail," the Fuehrer said. "Despite numerous wars it was in the long run not possible for England to destroy the French national State. Notwithstanding all efforts she did not succeed in preventing the union of all Italians and, despite all interferences, the German Reich rose from the former debris by the will of the German tribes and thanks to the labor of its great heroes."

British Empire Creaks

Thus England was forced to fight herself and the moment had to come when England had to exert more energy for the keeping up of the European disunity than she could dispense with for the preservation of her own Empire. The opinion that the British Empire, for its own existence, needed a disunited Europe was justified only as long as there did not exist a United States on the periphery of the Empire threatening it.

"The very moment the Russian colossus fought its way to Eastern Asia, the very moment the North American Union had become an independent and completely an unassailable State, and, yet more, the very moment the Japanese Empire was aroused from slumbering, rising to the foremost Power in Eastern Asia, that very moment the conditions which had been the prerequisite for the maintenance of the existence of the British Empire utterly changed. The British Empire could no longer be maintained against Europe but only, at the most, together with Europe."

The Fuehrer declared that already the first World War ended in a pyrrhic victory for England; for it could only be a question of time that the German Reich would free herself again and threw off her shackles. On the other hand, the Fuehrer continued, the importance of the United States had increased, while Japan had risen to a world Power. The structure of the British Empire began to creak. He emphasized that neither the Indian nor the Arab people would forget the promises by which they had been induced to make sacrifices for the catastrophe for the British Empire; The Fuehrer declared that this war would and could only end with a catastrophe for the British Empire for with whomever England would be allied, at the end of this war, she would have to realize that this ally was stronger than she herself.

"Her arch-capitalists may salute the Bolshevist statesmen with ever so much hypocritical cordiality, her Archbishop may embrace the Bolshevists ever so ardently," the Fuehrer continued, "all the more lies and swindles must be applied to defend the unnatural coalition of this Empire before its own people or before the rest of mankind and the less will they be in the position to deceive the awakened nations or prevent the natural trend of the historical development.

"I am not quite sure whether all Englishmen today still regard it as wise that their Government rejected the numerous possibilities for an understanding which I put forward since 1933. I do not know whether they are still so much convinced that it had been prudent to reject my offers for an alliance which I repeated on September 1, 1939, or my peace offers after the Polish and the French campaigns.

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Japanese Bombers Blast Port Darwin, Port Moresby Again

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—Formations of Japanese aircraft yesterday carried out fierce bombing raids on Port Darwin and Port Moresby, it has been announced by the Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, a Melbourne dispatch received here said.

WILL NEVER SUBMIT TO BRITISH MISRULE, VOWS INDIAN LEADER

Death Rather Than Yield to Britain's Imperialism, Emphasizes Nehru

CLEAVAGE NOW DEEPER

'Will Only Cooperate With Nations Who Treat Us as a Free People'

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian Congress Party, declared to the Press at Calcutta today that India would rather choose death than submit to British imperialism, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Calcutta received here today.

The declaration was made when Mr. Nehru was interviewed by correspondents regarding the hint made by Sir Stafford Cripps to the Press on April 22 upon his return to England that Britain intended to carry on negotiations with India on the basis of granting Dominion status to India after the current war is over, the dispatch said.

Not Approaching London

Mr. Nehru is quoted as having said, "We are not trying to approach Britain. We will in future face any problem pertaining to India with wisdom and perseverance.

"India would rather seek death than submit to British imperialism.

"If he ever thinks that conditions in India have changed in favor of Britain after his visit, Sir Stafford Cripps is making a great mistake, for, as a matter of fact, the cleavage between Britain and India has now become very much deeper.

"Judging from present tendencies, we cannot help but think that we are going to face a new problem, but whatever we are going to do, we do not think we will have anything on which we will have to cooperate with Britain.

"We will only cooperate with those nations who will treat us as free people and a free Government."

Slave to Ambition

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 26.—It was not for lack of efforts that Sir Stafford Cripps' clever garrulity suffered on his return trip from India to England. His explanations before the London press are none-the-less remarkable because Cripps is trying to detach the present British Government and especially his own person from the fact of Britain's rule in India by pointing to the force of history.

If Cripps' remarks are properly interpreted, the British of these present days cannot be held responsible for their still being in India. They would have the world believe that this is rather the fault of their ancestors from whom a world separates them such as that between lions and sheep. Cripps described his mission in short as a desperate effort, he and the British War Cabinet made, to chase the shadows of the British past from India. Apparently Sir Stafford does not know the simplest means to accomplish this. It would simply necessitate the departure of the Viceroy and of the British Administration.

In retrospect, Cripps is also trying to give the impression that the negotiations were a near success and that their failure can only be ascribed as a minor detail. Those who remember the declarations of Azad and Jinnah, however, will know that the gap separating Cripps from his Indian discussion partners, could not have been bridged in any phase of the negotiations.

If one follows Cripps' declarations closely, one cannot help gaining the impression that they are less meant to serve the future of Anglo-Indian relations than that of Cripps himself. They were so formulated that they enabled Cripps to resume his place in London without loss of face. For Cripps, India today marks only a stage through which he has passed on his way to more power and influence. He neither served his country while he was there nor the Indians, but only the fetish of his personal ambition.

The American elephant in the Indian porcelain shop gets himself talked about again. Colonel Louis Johnson, Roosevelt's special emissary to New Delhi, declared before representatives of the press that the defense of India was the main concern of the United States. He announced to his astonished listeners that American troops were already there and that further contingents were expected. Furthermore, Johnson stated that the United States intended to hand over their positions in China after the war to a Chinese Government, willing to assume the responsibility.

These declarations are so grotesque that any commentary is superfluous. Johnson even seems to surpass Colonel Donovan in political dilettanteism, political tactlessness

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Hails Japan-Thailand Amity

H. E. Lieutenant-General Pha hol Pholphaynha Sena, Chief of the visiting Thailand Mission of Congratulation, issued a statement Monday hailing the close ties between Japan and Thailand. He stressed that the Government and people of Thailand are united in their efforts to cooperate with Japan. His Excellency is seen above delivering his statement.

Chief of Thai Mission Stresses Nation's Determination to Fight as One With Japan

H.E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, Chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission, after retiring from the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace where His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted the Mission an audience Monday morning, issued a statement.

After expressing the Mission's deep sense of the very high honor graciously bestowed upon it by His Imperial Majesty, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol stressed the great significance of the relationship between Japan and Thailand. His Excellency also hailed the Pact of Alliance signed between the two countries, stating that it means that the Thai people have placed their full trust and confidence in Japan as their friend and ally.

In conclusion, the Chief of the Mission declared that it is the great desire of the Government and people of Thailand to strengthen mutual ties as well as their determination for the attainment by Japan of victory and resplendency for the peace and happiness of all the peoples of Asia.

His Excellency's statement follows:

"The Thai Special Mission has just had an audience of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and we are sensible of the very high honor which His Imperial Majesty has graciously been pleased to bestow upon us.

"The conclusion between Japan and Thailand of the Pact of Alliance based on the mutual respect of each other's independence marks the most significant stage of the relationship between our two countries and affords a genuine sense of gratification to all concerned. Therefore, the Governments of both countries decided to send a Special Mission to the other country for the celebration of this Pact of Alliance. For this purpose, His Majesty's Government appointed a Special Mission, with myself as Chief of Mission, to visit Japan.

"Japan and Thailand have all along enjoyed a cordial friendship with each other.. All along the two nations have aided and assisted each other and the friendly relations between them have never been inter-

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

ANOTHER BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

MADRID, April 26.—According to a British report received here, another British destroyer has been sunk as the result of Axis operations. The official communique reports that the British destroyer Southwald, which was captained by the nephew of the late admiral of the fleet, Earl Jellicoe, was sunk during a naval engagement recently.

Although the Southwald is not listed in the latest published directory of British man-of-wars, it is understood that she was laid down under the 1939 naval construction program and was completed in 1940. The craft had a displacement of over 1,000 tons.

MILITARY ZONE CREATED IN U.S. EAST COAST

LISBON, April 26.—Panic and confusion continue to heighten in the United States. The latest measure to be taken by the U.S. Government in order to curb the unstable situation is the creation of a military zone covering the entire Atlantic coast from the Canadian border to the southernmost tip of Florida. This was made public in an official announcement by Lieutenant-General Drum, who explained that the militarization of the coastal belt will facilitate the control of this region and prevent subversive activities which would be advantageous to America's enemy.

MALTA NOW REDUCED TO DUST

MADRID, April 26.—According to the London correspondent of the Spanish paper Ya, as the result of relentless German air attacks against Malta, the British island base is now a place of dust and ruins. The cloud of dust and smoke is so thick that it even surpasses the thickest fog in London.

In commenting on the power of the Axis air formations, the correspondent declares that rocks are being blown out of their positions and that it is now impossible even to use air raid shelters.

ENEMY SPY SYSTEM IN ASIA IS REVEALED

Army Authorities Make Public Workings of British 'Black Chamber'

NETWORK TOUCHED JAPAN

Activity Crushed but People Nevertheless Warned to Be on Alert

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SHONAN CITY, April 26.—The operations of the British East Asia Information Bureau, the "Black Chamber" of the British in the East, before the war, have been made public by the military authorities here. The account of the activities of this Black Chamber is most interesting for its intrigues extended their evil influence right to the very shores of Japan up to the moment of the outbreak of the war.

The office of the British East Asia Information Bureau was in the Cathay Hotel in Singapore, and R. H. Scott was head of the Bureau. The Bureau employed about 30 men, and had agents in Japan, Manchoukuo, Malaya, Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, India, Australia and China. It employed members of Embassies, Consulates, British and American commercial firms, and others, to spread propaganda and collect information useful to the British policy against Japan.

Howard Gathered Reports

The agents of the Black Chamber employed spies in their respective spheres of activity, and some of the famous men on goodwill tours were in fact agents of the British Information Bureau. For instance, Edwin Howard, adviser to the British Information Bureau in East Asia, toured Japan from November 19 to 26.

During this interim he consulted British Ambassador Craigie and the British Consul at Kobe, deriving useful information, and interviewed some leading Japanese, hearing their opinions about the China Affair and Anglo-Japanese relations. Furthermore, he learnt all the views of the pro-Japanese Englishmen in Japan, and collected information about the ideological movements among the university students, Japanese movies, Japan-Italy-Germany relations, personal opinions of Japanese about the prices of liquor in the hotels. All this information he sent to the Black Chamber.

Agents Everywhere

Even employes of the Dunlop Rubber Company, which had branches and offices in all parts of the world, served as agents of the British Information Bureau.

Propaganda centers were established in East Asia, and in the event of British residents in the East returning to England, they had to contact with these centers. The propaganda centers had to maintain contact with the Information Department within the Embassies, and report to England.

Englishmen returning to England were employed by the Information Bureau if they had no other jobs, and provided they had first-hand knowledge of Japan.

All information thus gathered was sent to the Black Chamber in code and other ways, and contact was maintained with the Information Bureau in America. All preparations were complete for the smooth working of their plans. Telegrams were sent in code, and were carefully numbered.

But the fastest messages sent by Scott, head of the Singapore Black Chamber, to the headquarters of the British Information Bureau in England, took the following erratic courses:

1. Across the Pacific by the China Clipper to New York; from Canada by boat to England. Across the American continent by air, by Clipper from San Francisco to Hongkong, from Hongkong to Tokyo by air.

2. Two envelopes were sent to Hongkong by air. The outer envelope was designated as London to Hongkong, and the inner one was designated as Hongkong to Chungking.

3. England to Singapore, West Africa, Central Africa, India, Malaya, Singapore, Australia. This distance could be covered in three days by the special plane used by the British Government, and the secret messages were sent by this plane. The address was the Colonial Department, Singapore Government.

4. England to Batavia, Bangkok, same course. Contact with Chungking made via Hongkong-Chungking,

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His Imperial Majesty Presents Decorations To Thai Dignitaries

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to present high decorations to Lieutenant General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, Chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission, and four other members of the Mission as well as Thai Ambassador Nai Direk to Tokyo, Monday. Lieutenant General Phya Phahol was presented with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia, Captain T. Thamrong-Navaswat, R.N., Minister of Justice, with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Serene Highness Mom Chao Viwat, Financial Adviser, with the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun, Colonel Prakit Khittasangka, Deputy Quarter-Master General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chai Pradispasena, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, each with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. Thai Ambassador Nai Direk was presented with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

ITALIAN VANGUARDS HURL BACK BRITISH

Big Successes Scored by Axis Warplanes on North African Front

Domei

ROME, April 26.—Italian vanguards have engaged and repulsed British troops on the Cyrenaica front, in Libya, the Italian High Command announced today.

A British Hurricane, which tried a low-flying attack against Italian advanced lines, was shot down by anti-aircraft fire, while another British plane also was brought down by Italian anti-aircraft batteries in the Benghazi District, the announcement stated.

Combined formations of German and Italian aircraft bombed harbor facilities at Tobruk and other centers behind the enemy lines, setting afire many machines on the ground, the announcement added.

Squadrons of German and Italian warplanes have carried out bombing raids against Malta naval and air bases and German fighter units shot down two British Spitfire planes, the announcement concluded.

BRITAIN TO BE HIT AGAIN AS FUEL RATION PLANNED

Affects Electricity, Coal and Gas—Special Arrangements Reserved for Invalids, Children

Transocean

LISBON, April 12.—The issue of ration cards for electric power, coal and gas in Britain is believed to be imminent by the Daily Mail.

This new rationing will be based on each household's consumption last year and the number of rooms. Special arrangements will be made for invalids and children.

Meanwhile, the President of the North British Association of Gasworks is said to have demanded the establishment of a Fuel Ministry.

Whether such a Ministry will be set up or not, the Daily Mail asserts, the Government has sooner or later to consider the fuel situation in the country.

PEKING RITES FOR HEROES

Joint Memorial Services Are Held on Sunday

Domei

PEKING, April 27.—Joint memorial services for the Japanese officers and men killed in action in North China between June last year and March this year were held at the Tai Miao here from 9 a.m. today.

The rites were attended by General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China, and representatives of various circles here.

Arrives in Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 25.—Yoshio Ando, counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in Italy, arrived here today via Ankara. After a few days' stay here Mr. Ando is expected to leave here for Tokyo via Siberia.

FOREIGN CHIEF HAILS INTIMATE JAPAN-THAI RELATIONS AT DINNER

Members of Congratulation Mission Attend Togo's Party

VISITORS WELCOMED

Principle of 'Hakko Ichiu' to Be Followed in Establishing New Order

PHYA PHAHOL RESPONDS

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, Chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission to Japan, and members of his suite were guests at a dinner party held in their honor by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at his official residence at 6:30 p.m. Monday.

After retiring from the Imperial Palace on the same day, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol made a round of calls on important Government officials, including Premier and War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Foreign Minister Togo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Navy General Staff Osami Nagano and others.

Stresses Friendly Ties

At the dinner on Monday Foreign Minister Togo made a speech welcoming the Thai Mission and dwelt upon the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol in response, stressed his country's determination to work with Japan in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The function was attended by all the members of the Thai Mission and many high officials of the Japanese Government.

A translation of Foreign Minister Togo's address follows:

"I feel greatly pleased with the honor Your Excellency Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol, chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission for the Japan-Thai Treaty of Alliance, and members of Your Excellency's suite have done me by attending this reception given by way of expressing my sense of the pleasure of welcoming you in spite of the fact that you have just arrived in the capital and are fatigued.

"The traditional ties of friendship which bind Thailand and the Japanese Empire need not be dwelt upon.

"Since the enforcement of the great and glorious reform by the reformist forces led by His Excellency Phya Phahol some years ago there has been an increase from year to year in the friendship of your country and ours. The conclusion of the treaty of alliance induced a phenomenal development of this relationship. The two countries now are to act in concert in prosecuting this war which aims at the construction of Greater East Asia. The progress of the present economic negotiations has resulted in the forging of closer ties of cooperation between the two countries. The relations of the peoples of the two countries have now become indivisible in name as well as in substance.

"The new order in East Asia which is the objective of the current war rests on the great principle of 'Hakko Ichiu', the principle of establishing the countries of the world in their proper places. It has nothing in common with the American and British structures which are based on the Imperialistic policy of exploitation. Its aim is to enhance the welfare of the races of East Asia as a whole.

Will Take Time

"The construction of this order is a task which cannot be accomplished in a short space of time. I should think that it will be necessary for us to share even hardships for a certain period while the order is in the process of construction. If we keep up our faith in a final victory and if we continue our unbending efforts the future will be bright. With the progress of the work of constructing the new order I have no doubt that there will be an increase in happiness in the sphere and the races inhabiting it will share it.

"It is a matter for hearty congratulation that Your Excellency Phya Phahol who has the confidence of the officials and people of Thailand was dispatched here on a special mission of extending felicitations for the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Treaty of Alliance which constitutes one of the main pillars of the new order for East Asia.

"I am firmly convinced that the visit of Your Excellency and members of your suite will be instrumental in placing the relations between your country and ours on a firmer footing while it will make

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ABSOLUTE POWER IS GIVEN FUEHRER

(Continued From Page 1)

But I still have the conviction that man must bring to fall what Gods have destined to fall."

Jews' Maneuvering

The Fuehrer then pointed out that the Jews since 1939 had been maneuvering the British Empire into its most dangerous crisis as they had done in the first World War.

The Fuehrer then related how Bolshevism had been defeated in Germany, Hungary and Italy. He recalled the Spanish Civil War adding that the young awakened nations had declared war on the Jewish Bolshevism. Allied with these nations were proud and honor loving peoples in other parts of the world who would be joined by hundreds of millions who, regardless as to how their leaders today might judge the situation, one day would break their chains. On the one side, stood the democracies, that is to say, the Jewish capitalism, shoulder to shoulder with the Bolshevist state, while, on the other side, there stood the peoples who were fighting for their freedom and independence and above all, for the securing of their daily bread. In the East of Europe, the Fuehrer said, there was the battlefield on which the decision would take place.

Before dwelling on the development of the war in the past winter Hitler ironically remarked that, since National Socialism had taken up power, there had not been a single moment at which Mr. Churchill had not spoken of "encouragement" and he would do so up to the last minute. "The conference of two or more allied generals is as encouraging as a fireside talk of the sick man in the White House. When Mr. Cripps for the first time went to Moscow by air this was no less encouraging than his return flight from India. The fact that General MacArthur managed to escape from the Philippines just in time was likewise an encouraging factor the same as the glorious feat of the 20 Englishmen who, with blackened faces on rubber soles and in a rubber boat, landed at some point of the coast, occupied by us, and who disappeared as soon as a German patrol came in sight. "Every people," so the Fuehrer pointed out, "has its kind of encouragement. I, for instance, regarded it once as encouraging when the German army succeeded in wiping out the Polish state."

Japan Praised

The contest of Norway, the victories in Holland, Belgium, and France, the successes, achieved hand in hand with Italy in North Africa, the crushing of the Serbian revolt, the flight of the British troops from Greece, the beating back of the Bolshevik danger from the German frontiers, the sinking of more than 16 million tons of enemy shipping, were some more of the facts which the Fuehrer mentioned as encouragement, adding "As regards Japan's heroic deeds, I can only say that they, in our view, are also extremely encouraging."

The Fuehrer then referred to the winter operations in the East. "When I spoke to you last, a winter was before us in the East as has never been experienced neither in Europe nor in the Eastern areas for some 140 years. Within a few days the temperature dropped from zero or a little above to 47 degrees below zero and even lower. Some 4 weeks earlier as could be foreseen, all operations had to be stopped. The front which was at that time just in the midst of an advance could not be permitted to flow back again nor could it be left in the positions occupied at that very moment. Hence, I ordered the withdrawal to the general line reaching from Taganrog to Lake Lagoga. Today I may say that it has been exceedingly difficult to carry out these winter operations.

"There have been moments when men and machines were threatened with freezing. He who looks at the vastness of these territories must count on the psychological burden which in 1812 destroyed the French army. The brunt of the fighting had to be born by the army and by allied foreign units. I have, hence, considered it my duty of honor to link at this moment my name with that of the army. As a soldier I feel myself responsible for the leadership in this struggle to such an extent that I would have thought it unbearable not to stand up with my own person for all that Providence seemed to have in store for us.

"That we succeeded in mastering the threatening catastrophe," the Fuehrer continued, "is due in the first instance to the bravery, loyalty and inhuman readiness of our brave soldiers to make sacrifices. They alone enabled me to hold the front line against which the enemy started to send hecatombs of men. For months masses of new and hardly trained men from Inner Asia and from the Caucasus who stormed against our lines in continuous waves were brought up to the front. If the Russians succeeded in penetrating some points between hardly fortified places they could do this only by sacrificing hundreds of thousands of men.

"The problem which in those days caused us the greatest trouble was the bringing up of supplies; for neither the German soldier nor the German tank nor, unfortunately, our German railway engine were prepared for such a cold which had caught us in surprise. And yet, on the maintenance of our supplies there depended the existence or nonexistence of our armies. You will therefore understand and certainly agree that in one or the other case I have acted hard and ruthlessly in order to master by grim determination the fate to which otherwise we would have had to succumb. When in 1812 the Napoleonic armies flooded back from Moscow to be

perature was around 25 degrees below freezing. This winter's lowest temperature, recorded at the Eastern Front, was exactly 52 below zero.

"If, in summing up, I shall now make a statement on the achievements of the troops themselves, then I can only state that they have done their duty to the utmost. First and foremost certainly, again ranges the German infantry. We all know the paralyzing effects of the cold. It makes men go to sleep and kills them without pain. That during the critical weeks we have been spared this fate we owe to the superhuman efforts and the strength of will power not only of our soldiers but above all also of the non-commissioned officers and officers up to the generals who, in recognition of the threatening danger, and by staking their own lives, have roused their men again and again."

Allied Troops Thanked

The Fuehrer then paid tribute to the troops allied with Germany.

"To speak about our Finnish allies is hardly necessary. Their achievements have been so outstanding and, above all, they have gained such experience in this struggle that they can serve as models. I must then mention the division from Southern Europe which had to go through everything that our own men had to go through. When the Spanish Division returns home we can give it and its brave general no other certificate than that of our greatest appreciation for their loyalty and bravery. This valuation is due also to all the other units from Hungary, Slovakia and Croatia. They all fulfilled their tasks with the highest bravery and dependability. Also the free Italian divisions, although the cold was particularly painful for them, they stayed where they were throughout the winter. Also in their sector thanks to their bravery, each Russian attack has been doomed to failure. The same holds good for the brave soldiers of the allied Rumanian army under the command of Marshal Antonescu. It can be stated that the whole Eastern Front is becoming the melting pot of the various European peoples fighting against their arch enemy. This is true not only with regard to the Germanic volunteers in the elite storm troop formations but also with regard to the Belgian and French participants standing at this front. However, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Ukrainians, and Tartars, are also participating in the struggle against the Bolshevist world enemy. Also the air forces of our allies, from the Finnish to the Italian fighters, have inflicted great losses on the enemy.

Home Front Praised

"In the course of these gigantic historic successes I had to interfere personally only in a few cases. Only when the nerves failed or in some cases of disobedience or lacking consciousness of duty in mastering the tasks did I have to take hard decisions, and these I took on the strength of my sovereign rights which, I believe, my German people have invested on me. Not only on my own behalf but also on behalf of our soldiers am I thankful that in this fighting the country at home supported me. We have mastered the task which crushed others 130 years ago. The privations which this war has brought to the front and to the fatherland shall be a lesson for all of us. From the organizing point of view I have taken measures which were necessary for the prevention of a repetition of such privations. In the coming winter, wherever it will find us, the German railways will be able to meet their task better than in the last winter. The German army in the East will be better equipped with tractors, locomotives, tanks and lorries and for the individual soldier, even in case similar weather catastrophes should occur, the same state of affairs will not occur again. You, my old comrades, need not for a single moment doubt that I will do everything to master the task.

"For this purpose I expect one thing, however, and that is that the nation entitles me to intervene and act immediately on my part in every case where there should arise only the strictest disobedience and neglect which might do harm to my service for the greater cause which will decide our very existence. The front and the home country as well, all have to obey but one idea and that is to win final victory. At this moment nobody is entitled to insist on well-earned privileges. Everyone must know that today there are only duties. I, therefore, ask the German Reichstag to give me the explicit confirmation that I am legally entitled to hold anyone to his duties or to discharge from office and position anyone without consideration of his person or his well earned privileges, who in my opinion does not fulfill his duties. I am asking this particularly because among the millions there are only a few concerned; for if anyone is entitled to take leave then it is the soldier from the front and, in the second place, the male and female laborers working for the front.

No Holiday Since 1933

"If I have not been in the position to grant this leave generally to all soldiers at the front, then I do not want to see anyone at home approaching me with a so-called well earned right to vacation. I am entitled to decline this because since 1933 I myself have not had three free days as a holiday. The gigantic winter battle is behind us and the hour is near when the fronts will shake of their stiffness and then history will decide who has actually been the victor during this past winter. During these weeks I have read so much about the terrible threats on behalf of the enemies. You know that I myself regard my task as a very serious one and that I never act frivolously. The great generals of both Britain and the United States cannot frighten me. In my opinion generals like MacArthur have no encouraging qualifications but merely discouraging ones, and I must say that I admire the contentedness of the enemy in describing the greatness of their successes.

"If, however, England entertains the idea of continuing the air war against the civilian population with new means, then I want to state before the world here and now: 'Mr. Churchill started this air war in May 1940. I warned him and waited for four months.' The man, who is solely responsible for this type of warfare, then began to wail. May this man not again start his wailings when I see myself compelled to give a reply which will bring much sorrow over his people. I shall from now on retaliate blow for blow until this criminal falls and until he is smashed to pieces. If I look upon this world which we are representing and upon the men with whom I share the fortune of being their friend or ally, I must say that I am looking forward to the future with the strongest confidence; for not fools but men will then make history. The fighting in the East will be continued. The Bolshevist colossus will be beaten until his entire strength has been totally smashed.

"As far as England is concerned, the effects from the German submarine activities are making themselves felt more and more. Mr. Churchill assured his people already in 1939 that, after he had sunk 10 submarines every day, he had become the master of the submarine danger. However, today I want to assure him that this danger will most likely overpower him. I have already stated previously that the paralyzing effect of the German submarine attacks during the last year was solely due to our efforts to avoid every conflict with the United States. This attitude of ours, however, did not prevent the President of the United States, driven by his Jewish war lords, to attempt time and again by ever new measures to curtail the German war conduct and to render the submarine warfare for us absolutely impossible, by issuing declarations which were completely contrary to international law.

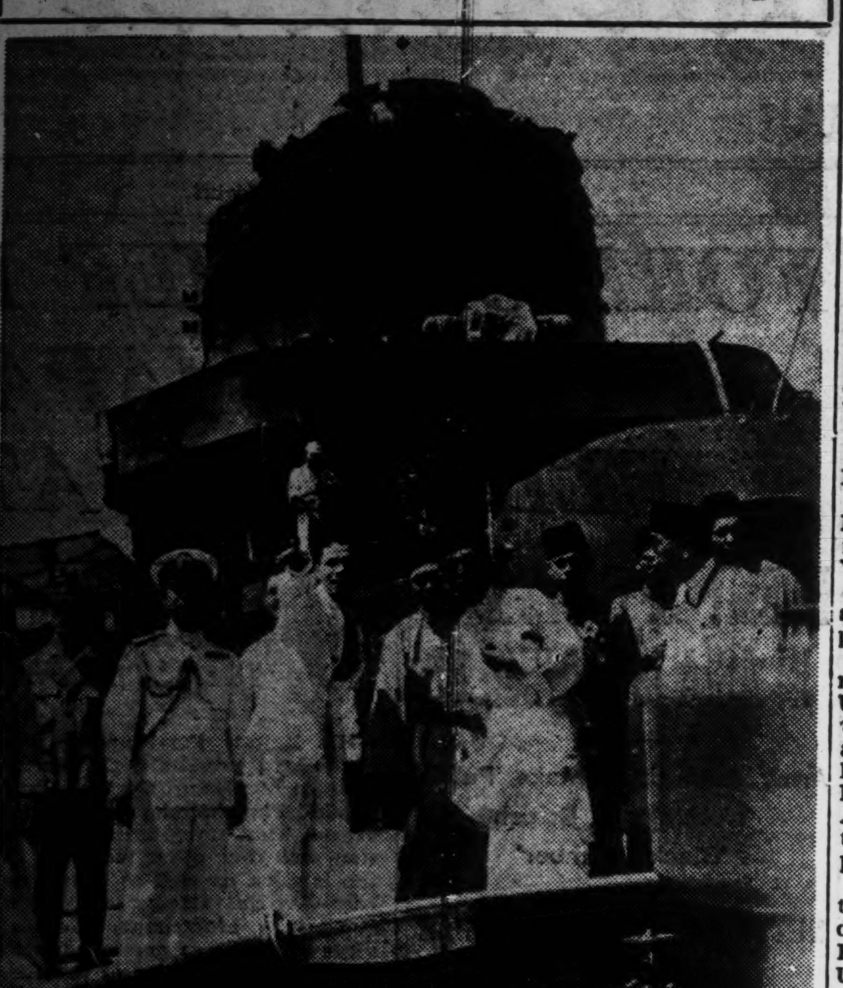
Japan's Action Hailed

"Thus it came as a great relief to all of us when the brave Japanese nation decided to answer the arrogant provocations of this madman in the only possible manner. Thus, all the oceans were at last open to German submarines. And even if the British-American Press time and again is indulging in wishful thinking.—that new inventions have been made which will bring about the unavoidable annihilation of the submarine danger . . . then this is utterly wrong. On the other side, the German submarine arm is being improved every year. What the German navy, despite its numerical smallness, has achieved, already by far exceeds what our numerically far superior navy was able to accomplish during the World War. What our submarines actually can achieve will be proved increasingly from month to month. For, contrary to Churchill's repeated assertion about the certain end of the German submarine arm, I can state that their number is growing from month to month according to a fixed schedule and that today they have surpassed by far the number of submarines we ever possessed during the World War. And if Italian and German cooperation in the Mediterranean has led to an ever closer comradeship and to ever-increasing successes, then Germany's cooperation with Italy as well as the other allies will have no less great results also on the other theaters of war.

"The heroic fight of the Japanese people during the past few months has shown that it has been most foolish and silly to provoke the Japanese nation and to drive her into this war. I am not so sure whether the British today are still firmly convinced of the correctness of the political methods of Churchill and Roosevelt and whether all that they have staked in this war will ever correspond to the possible gain.

"In this war for our existence, we Germans can only win because a lost war would mean our end. England on the other hand, cannot gain anything but can only lose the war. In this war truth will triumph. And truth is with us. My sole pride is that Providence has chosen me to lead the German people during such a great time. I am linking up my name and my life with my people unconditionally. I have no other prayer to the Almighty but to bless our work as he has done in the past and to allow me to live as long as is necessary to conclude this war which will decide the destiny of my peo-

Sultans Visit Japanese Warship



Brilliant Japanese naval victories from the opening days of the War of Greater East Asia against the mighty armadas of England and the United States have aroused world-wide interest in the strength of the Imperial Navy, and of these the most interested are the peoples coming within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Here are seen several Sultans of the various states of the Malay Peninsula as they are listening to an explanation of the construction of a Japanese warship in the harbor of Shonanto. The Imperial Navy is thus acquainting the peoples under its protection with the factors for its power. (Photographed by Naval Press Corps Cameraman Isoyama. Censored by the Navy Ministry. No. 571).

ROOSEVELT'S STAND TO BRITAIN QUERIED

Thai Press Raps President As Not Aiding Ally Like Woodrow Wilson

Transocean

BANGKOK, April 15.—"Is President Franklin D. Roosevelt a friend of England?" is the headline of an editorial by the Bangkok newspaper, Varasab, which points out that the failure of President Woodrow Wilson's mission has taught President Roosevelt a lesson.

The paper declares: "President Roosevelt is not assisting the British in the same manner as President Wilson did, but each time he is demanding compensation. For instance, he demanded bases as compensation for destroyers. Gradually the British influence is being eliminated from the Atlantic because the United States not only has occupied the British colonies but also Iceland and Greenland. In this war, England has been defeated not only by her enemies but also by her own Allies. Yet, the losses she has sustained thus far are slight as compared with what will come."

The newspaper then points out that Canada and Australia are gradually getting ever more away from England and lining up with the United States.

"England is in such distress that she must obey President Roosevelt's commands and must do his bidding," the journal adds. "She does not perceive that the dangers threatening her from her friends are as great as the threat of the just German warfare. A large part of the British fleet is still intact because it is hiding in ports out of reach of the German bombers.

"However, the British fleet will have to comply with President Roosevelt's orders and one day it might have to sail under the American flag. One German attack may compel the British Cabinet to escape to Canada and thus completely place itself under the control of the United States."

The paper leaves it to the reader to decide whether or not President Roosevelt is a good friend of England.

Will Never Submit To British Misrule, Vows Indian Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

and military ignorance. Like the latter, Johnson, shortly after his first appearance on the political scene, gained for himself the reputation of a political clown. Whoever knows the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, will realize that a man like Johnson will irritate him more than all the burdens of his office.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Hitler's Offensive Declaration

HOCHI—Chancellor Adolf Hitler suddenly convoked the Reichstag on April 26, when he made a declaration on the spring offensive. In his speech, he predicted the downfall of the British Empire and then expressed his determination to carry through the war against Britain and the Soviet Union. Then he requested the Reichstag to invest him with absolute power. From the start to finish his speech was really great and impressive. His speech is very significant in that this heralds the resumption of Germany's spring offensive.

None of Chancellor Hitler's speeches thus far made has ended fruitlessly. His war policy and strategy have been manifested with superhuman correctness of prediction. This is common sense and common practice.

Now that Chancellor Hitler has expressed his intention of resuming the war of annihilating the Red army and overthrowing the United States and Britain, it cannot be denied that the spring offensive is at hand. We do not hesitate to predict that the war situation in Europe will develop as Chancellor Hitler clearly mentions.

There is no denying the fact that the actions of the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia are playing a very important role for the Axis Powers. It is natural that Chancellor Hitler is expressing his thanks for Japan's cooperation in his speech.

Strengthening of Hitler's Dictatorial Power

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Within only five months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the world's war situation has changed its complexion completely. The Anglo-American Democratic camp is being driven into the background, while the Axis Powers are gaining ground. Before the mighty blows of the Japanese Forces, the United States and Britain are experiencing successive reverses.

Strenuous efforts are being made by them to turn the tide in their favor. They are trying to organize a "second front" or attempting to induce the Soviet Union into assuming an offensive on Germany. Chancellor Hitler on April 26 delivered a speech in which he reiterated Germany's determination to carry through the war.

Simultaneously, he asked the Reichstag to invest him with the highest dictatorial power on State, military and party affairs. This he was granted with the unanimous consent of the Reichstag. This is very significant politically at a time when the German-Soviet war situation will see intensified action with the return of the warm weather.

Chancellor Hitler's acquisition of the highest dictatorial power and the outcome of Germany's positive operation must be watched with great attention, because this will bear seriously not only upon the European war but on the general situation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Hitler's Declaration

MIYAKO—German Chancellor Hitler demanded absolute dictatorship in the Reichstag on April 26 and also expressed his redoubled determination to carry out the war.

It appears that the Fuehrer by this declaration has taken up all authority of the Reich leader for the performance of his schedule of large-scale operations on all fronts, which are expected to commence in the immediate future. This suggests an extraordinary determination on the part of the Chancellor, and there is every likelihood of all-devastating charges of his land forces against the Soviet Union and positive activities of his submarines against the British fleet. The grim silence has been broken.

The Chancellor's declaration at this juncture is a forerunner of his forces' unusual activities. He has now risen, ever ready to demonstrate his mighty command. The strain of the European sky has reached its limit. The rise of our ally's leader will be sure to lead to our common victories over our common enemies in the course of the year.

Foreign Chief Hails Japan-Thai Amity

(Continued From Page 1)

a great contribution to the achievement of the great work common to the peoples of the two countries.

"I drink the health of Your Excellency and members of Your Excellency's suite and the prosperity of Thailand."

In response to the address of Foreign Minister Togo, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol, Chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission, made the following speech:

"Your Excellency and Gentlemen:

"In the name of the special mission congratulating the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Alliance, I offer my deep thanks for sponsoring such a brilliant welcome dinner as tonight. As Your Excellency has said, the friendship between the two countries has been based on many years' standing and this has been increasing more intimately day by day of late. Especially since the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance their relationships have been cemented more than ever. This indicates most faithfully how Japan and Thailand are friendly and amicable.

"In achieving a war for establishing a new order in East Asia, the Thai Government under command of Premier Pibul Songgram and the Thai people are faithfully observing the treaty of alliance and, moreover, they are making full endeavors in cooperating with Japan, her ally, and rendering all support.

"In fact, many difficulties face us before we carry through our objective. But Thailand is determined to fight in concert with Japan to accomplish its great purpose.

"For the cordial welcome accorded to the mission by various quarters of Japan since its arrival here I heartily offer my thanks. I firmly believe that this will bring closer together the friendly relations of the two countries.

"In conclusion, I raise my toast to congratulate Your Excellency for your health and further to pray for the growing prosperity of the Japanese Empire and promotion of the friendly relations between the two countries."

LESS FOOD FOR BRITISH

Further Restrictions Are Enforced in All Restaurants

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—Further restrictions have been introduced for restaurants and hotels in Britain, according to an announcement made yesterday, it is reported from London.

On certain days no fish, venison or poultry may be served. In order to keep prices down, maximum prices are to be introduced in hotels and restaurants. Another measure prohibits extravagant private banquets. Such banquets are to be permitted only if they serve some public purpose.

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Enemy Spy System In Asia Is Revealed

(Continued From Page 1)

five hours by plane belonging to the China Airways; Hongkong-Rangoon-Chungking, two days by same plane; 2½ days by Hongkong-Lashio route; Hongkong-Singapore, Hongkong-Chungking, Rangoon-Lashio, Rangoon-Bangkok air route, three days.

Hongkong Was Vital Base

Hongkong was thus a very important base, but the Japanese victories in this area have severed all the lines of contact using Hongkong as a base.

From January to April last year, the telegrams sent and received by the Black Chamber are as follows: Australia 112, Bangkok 229, Batavia 131, Chungking 75, Hongkong 222, India 160, London 341, Malaya 188, Saigon 35, Shanghai 176, Tientsin 27, Tokyo 190. Total 2,811.

On December 9 last year, the King of England sent the following message to the British Governor in Singapore:

"The Malay Peninsula and other colonies in East Asia have become battlefields, and will decide the fate of the British-Japanese war. I, as the Supreme Commander of all the British Forces, will do my best, combining my fate with that of all. God will save our country, and the women and children of Malaya will pray for our victory. Final victory will be ours."

The reply of the Governor, addressed to the Colonial Office in England, to be redirected to the King, said. "The gracious message of your Majesty has filled us all with determination, and encouraged us to the utmost. With the aid of God, we will do our best and defend the country to the last."

In concert with the armed forces, the Fifth Columnists of Britain operated actively. But under the swift and decisive attacks of the Japanese all British opposition faded like mist before the sun. But the spies of the enemy are still active, and the people of Japan must be on the alert.

KIRIN BEER
THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

WHOLE ITALY HAILS FUEHRER'S ADDRESS

Enthusiastic Applause Greets Chancellor's Reference to Close Axis Ties

Domei

ROME, April 27.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speech of yesterday was relayed on a nation-wide hookup in Italy and met with a most enthusiastic applause of the Italian people.

Official circles here are impressed greatly with that passage of Chancellor Hitler's speech where he definitely declared that the peoples belonging to the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy are determined most firmly to eliminate once and for all the haughty arrogance of Democratic Powers and to drive out definitely from Europe the menace of Bolshevism.

The Italian people particularly appreciated Chancellor Hitler's recognition of the decisive Fascist's struggle against the Communists' attempt to bolshevize Europe by saying that only with victory of the Fascists can Europe be saved.

Despite the fact that both Britain and the United States are trying to estrange Germany from Italy by all conceivable means, the Italian people consider Chancellor Hitler the truest and sincerest friend Italy ever had, and it will continue to fulfil its duties as an essential element of the new European order to do justice to the admiration of Chancellor Adolf Hitler that Italy has in the past greatly contributed, politically and militarily, to the construction of the new European order, official circles declared.

Axis Diplomats Sail

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—Aboard the Cabo de louena Esperanza, Axis diplomats yesterday departed from Rio de Janeiro, according to a report reaching here from Rio de Janeiro today. The boat had been lying at anchor in the same port since April 13 for fuel supplies, the report said.

Argentine Cotton Crop

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—Argentina is expecting an especially good cotton crop this year. Through improved methods, this crop is expected to yield 80,000 tons, or roughly 20,000 tons more than last year.

Tencho-Setsu Review Will Be Commanded By General Nakamura

General Kotaro Nakamura has been ordered to command all troops participating in the military review to be held on the Yoyogi Parade Ground on April 29, the 41st Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced Monday, according to Domei. Major-General Takumi Kitajima has been ordered to be the Chief of Staff on the occasion, the announcement added.

Chief of Thai Group Stresses Cooperation

(Continued From Page 1)

rupted. When the War of Greater East Asia started on account of the fact that Japan desires to establish the freedom and the stability of Asia, Thailand did not hesitate to take side with Japan because the Thai people, in their national character, love independence and liberty more than life itself. The Pact of Alliance is regarded as most important, for, to the Thai people, it can only mean that they have placed their trust and confidence in Japan as their friend and ally and have done everything as far as is possible to cooperate with their ally in every way in strict accordance with the Pact of Alliance. In this regard, the Thai people have united their strength as one to fight at the side of Japan till final victory.

"The visit of the Thai Special Mission on this occasion is therefore an evidence of the friendship and the firm determination ever to be a friend of Japan, and I bring the desire of the Government and the Thai people to strengthen the existing cordial relationship between our two countries as well as their determination for the attainment by Japan of victory and resplendency for the peace and happiness of all the peoples of Asia."

U.S. Cuts Record Output

Transocean

LISBON, April 15.—The production of phonograph records in the United States must immediately be reduced by 70 per cent, the Washington War Production Office ordered yesterday.

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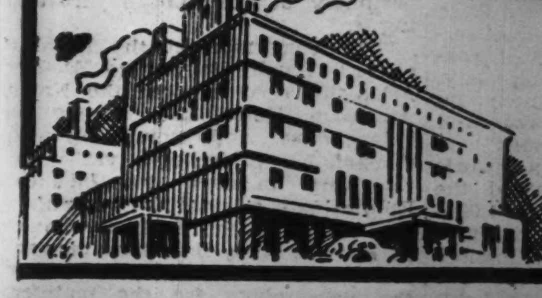

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Family Crests Of Buke Class Investigated

The family crests of the Buke or military families, as many scholars have already explained, had their origin in the crests made on standards or camp-curtains, but in some cases, like those of the kuge or courtiers, the crests of military families originated in the figures marked on the garments, states Raisuke Numata in Cultural Nippon.

Every reader of Japanese history knows how the two military families of Minamoto and Taira, which kept many troops under their respective colors, served the Imperial Court by subjugating many a rebellion. If a family of the Taira clique rose in revolt against the Government, a warlord of the Minamoto family was ordered to suppress it. The two families stood on a hostile position in this way for many years, till they required a mark to distinguish them from each other. Minamoto adopted white as its mark, while Taira used red.

We have no authority to show how or why these colors were selected by them, but white was used as the sign of Minamoto, as we have seen above, already by Minamoto-Yoriyoshi (988—1075). As regards the adoption by Taira of red, the Heiji-Monogatari (Tales of the Heiji era, 1159) writes, under "The battle of the Taikenmon-Gate," as follows:

"The Taira family carried red flags and red signals, which looked conspicuous to the eye by reflecting the sun. The Minamoto family had larger and smaller flags, all white, which fluttered menacingly in the wind when they advanced bravely."

Various Theories Advanced

And the Gempei-seisui-ki writes under "The battle of Kumano-Shingu," as follows:

"Shingu, Juro-Yoshimori at the command of the Emperor Takakura (1169-1180) went east and took the side of the white flag and white bow-sacks, probably intending to annihilate the Taira family, in co-operation with the people of Nachi-Shingu, who were now getting ready to assist the Minamoto family."

Then, in the description of the battle of Chikuma River, in the Heike-monogatari (Tales of the Taira family), we find the following passage:

"A red flag was suddenly set up, with a bell hanging from it, in front of the main shrine, and the Hoshina troops, 300 horse, came galloping . . . when Mitsumori, unable to stand the sight, flung the red flag away, and set up a white one in its place."

And the Azuma-kagami, under date of the thirteenth day of the second month in the second year (1183) of the Juei era, writes:

"Both the Minamoto and Taira troops were mingled in confused masses; the white and red flags in a colorful melee."

So, at that time the families of Minamoto and Taira used the white and red flags as their respective family marks.

But it is seen, at the same time, that neither Minamoto had as yet adopted the family crest of rindo (gentian), nor Taira that of cho or butterfly. In the meantime, the Taira family was annihilated by Minamoto at Dan-no-ura in the first year (1185) of the Bunji era, while the legitimate succession of its rival family, Minamoto, became extinct when Minamoto-Sanetomo, son of Yoritomo, was assassinated in the first year (1219) of the Shokyu era; neither having as yet adopted a family crest.

When did then the Buke or military families adopt their family crests? While the leading military families, Minamoto and Taira, used simply white and red flags, instead of figures like those adopted in later times, some of the local warriors and chiefs, who belonged to these leading families, wore some figures on their flags as marks of their family-names. The Kodama clique of Musashi Province, for instance, used a flag with the figure of a round fan, and such families of its issues, as Kodama, of Kii and Nagato Provinces, Okudaira, Sho, etc., adopted a crest called gumbai-uchiwa (war-fan) after the manner of Kodama of Musashi Province, who first used a fan on his flag for the mark of his family-name.

No Extant Evidence

Then, many scholars maintain that the crests of the military families in general had their origin in the crests marked on their camp-curtains, but this theory seems to be supported by no authentic data in history. However, such emblems as onaka-kuro (large-middle-black) of the Nitta family, futatsu-hiki-ryo (two-drawn-lines) of the Ashikaga family and mitsu-hiki-ryo (three-drawn-lines) of the Miura family, may have had their origin in the curtain-crests on account of their shapes and names. Concerning the mitsu-hiki-ryo (three-drawn-lines) of yellow-purple-red, in particular, which the family of Miura wore, there is the following passage in the Tokugawa-jikki (The true records of Tokugawa):

"When on the following day I visited the family of Miura Shimano-Kami Yoshimasa and some other families, I saw a camp-curtain that was used by Rokuzayemon-Yoshimura, ancestor of the Miura family. Three out of five pieces were dyed in yellow, purple and red, with white above and below. Later, this mark was used as a crest on a garment, but it appeared so gay that the white part, top and below, was made round in a circle with three bars of yellow, purple and red drawn in it."

It is clear from the above quotation that the family crest of Miura [illegible] families had their origin in camp-curtain-marks and that they were chiefly used on camp-curtains is further proved by a book titled the Jinten-aino-sho in which kamon (family crest) is called maku-mon or a "crest on a camp-curtain."

Though the family crests of Buke or military families, generally speaking, originated from the marks on flags or camp-curtains, some of them are, like those of some Kuge families, adopted from the figures made on the garment. The family crest of the Kumagai falls certainly under the latter category. Under the heading "Kumagai attacking the front gate" in the Gempei-seisui-ki there is the following passage:

"Kumagai was clad in dark-blue hitatare-robe decorated with the embroidery of hato-ni-hoya (doves and a mistletoe), the figure of his family."

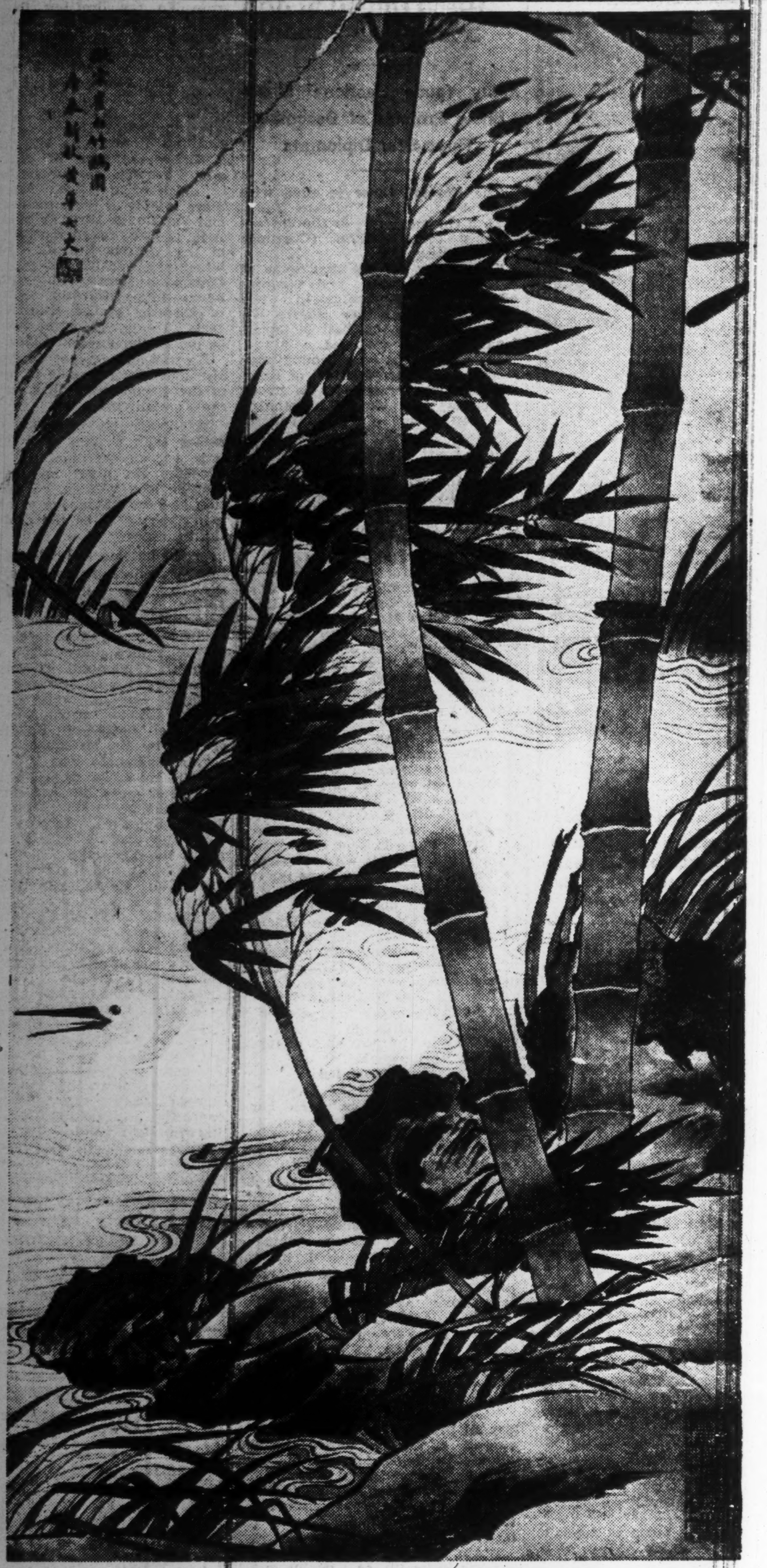
The expression "hato-ni-hoya, the figure of his family" shows that Kumagai used to wear a hitatare-robe embroidered with doves and a mistletoe, and all the Kumagai families in later days wore the same crest of doves and a mistletoe (hato-ni-hoya). So Kumagai adopted the family crest from a mark made on garments.

Again, in the Gempei-seisui-ki, the following passage concerning Minamoto-Yoshitsune states:

"It was Shiro-Takatsuna, the fourth son of Sasaki-Genzaburo-Hideyoshi, of Omi Province, that was clad in a hitatare-robe marked with mitsume-musubi (three square-knots), his coat-of-mail lined with yellow cherry-barks and decorated with glittering metal on its skirt."

Sasaki-Takatsuna wore a hitatare-robe marked with the figure of mitsume-musubi (three square-knots), and it is due to this figure that all the families of Sasaki descent adopted the family crest of me-musubi (square-knot) in later days. While Sasaki-Takatsuna wore mitsume-musubi (three square-knots), most of his descendants wore yotsume-musubi (four square-knots), but both are the same in that they are me-musubi (square-knot), whether they are three or four or even more.

Winds in the Bamboo



Painting by Huang Hua of Peking (Uyeno Fine Arts Gallery)

Japanese Literature Before Nara Era Has Much in Common With Best World Classics

The same spirit which pervades other classical literature animates that of Japan, a refined common sense and good taste, which rejects all extravagance, and aims rather at the fit expression of what is felt and known by all, than at startling, horrifying, or instructing the reader, states a literary authority.

A literature of this kind does not spring up all at once out of nothing. Its existence implies that some necessary conditions have been previously fulfilled. A certain degree of political stability is a sine qua non, as well as some progress in the arts and in material civilization, together with a sufficient previous literary culture, based on the study of native or foreign models. Not until these conditions have been for some time realized, is it possible to have a classical literature. Let me enumerate briefly the principal events which prepared the way in Japan, for this development.

The next important was the introduction, early in the Fifth Century, of a knowledge of the Chinese character and of the study of Chinese literature. At first the Japanese did not attempt to write their own language. Their earliest literary experiments were in Chinese. It was not until the Eighth Century that they began to compose books in the native tongue. Buddhism was introduced soon after writing, but it did not become generally practised until the Seventh Century. Its influence is traceable in the humane and gentle character of the classical literature.

The Nara Period corresponds pretty closely to our Eighth Century. The prose of this earlier section of the classical period may be passed over without notice. It is not classical in character, nor considerable in point of quantity. It is for its poetry, which has been collected in the well-known anthology—the Manyoshiu—that the Nara [illegible] Tanka, or short poems, the remainder being chiefly what are called Naga-uta, or long poems. There are no epics, no drama, hardly any ballad or narrative poems, no political satires, and scarce anything didactic or religious. Nearly all are lyrical, such as elegies, courtly effusions, sententious or sentimental stanzas, praise of wine or beauty. Little poems on the moon, flowers, the song of birds, the varying aspects of nature are very numerous, and testify to the gentle disposition and refined culture of the authors.

One important characteristic of this epoch must not be forgotten. The women at this time shared in the mental culture of the stronger sex, and a large and important part of the classical literature of Japan is from their pens. Several poetesses appear in the pages of the Manyoshiu, while in the prose literature of the Heian Period—the most perfect of its kind that Japan has produced—the two chief names are those of women. This is a very remarkable fact, more especially when we compare with it the other great period of Japanese literature, viz., that of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which was written exclusively by men. The reason of this is to be sought in the different social position of women in the classical times of Japanese literature from what it afterward became under Chinese influence.

It may be noted as a favorable symptom of the newer development of Japanese literature since the Restoration of 1868, that the names of women are again beginning to appear as authors.

Tanuki or Badgers

Tanuki or badgers are supposed to possess supernatural powers. As a goblin it is represented in porcelain or stone with an enormous stomach. It is said to be able to bewitch people and to make them do foolish

Story of Garacia

Happiness Was Only Ephemeral Thing

Continued From Saturday

After giving strict orders that no one should come into the room, he sat for a long while in the dark. He spoke to her quietly, that his father, who had already entered priesthood to mourn over Nobunaga's death, had decided to lead his force against Mitsuhide, and that it was most important that he should do the same. There was no place in this world where a rebel who had killed his master could be left without being punished.

"Garacia, don't you think you are cowardly to choose death which is the easiest way without thinking of your children or trying to understand my feelings? Don't you have the will to live through bravely as a wife and mother even if you should part from me!"

Her husband's words called her back to her senses and she was once more the wise Garacia. "I will go . . . . into the depths of any mountain," Her tone had come back to the obedient one of her usual self. She went to the mirror, and after tidying herself, bade farewell to her attendants, her nurse, and even to the lowest maid servant. With deep emotion she nursed her son Yoichiro for the last time, and at midnight left the castle secretly, hiding herself in a palanquin and guided by three torches.

Hides in Mountain

She passed a lonely life on Mount Mitono for two long years. Although she was left in peace at first to lead a life more lonely than a nun's, the woodcutters and the farmers of the village at the foot of the mountain soon found out about her.

"She's a rebel's daughter." "She has the nerve to keep on living." Peeping through the fence on their way to the woods, they threw many harsh words at Garacia. The many precautions the three attendants had to take to protect her from the anger and the abuse of the village people, besides seeing that she would not take to committing suicide, can only be imagined.

"We can't sell food to a rebel's daughter."

"Why do you, a samurai, have to be so loyal to a villain's daughter? Let her know that a traitor's family have to receive the vengeance of the people." The attendants had to endure all these abuses silently. It need not be told that Garacia could not go a step beyond her confinement.

On the anniversaries of Nobunaga and her father's death, she went to the temple on the adjacent peak, her face well hidden with a shawl. However, her extraordinary beauty always betrayed her.

"That's Mitsuhide's daughter." "Can a rebel's daughter be so beautiful?' Saying thus they would follow her or point at her. Some even threw stones at her.

Only Oshima, the 12-year-old daughter of a charcoal-maker took pity on her. She would bring food from her father's storeroom or go on errands for Garacia, and finally, she came to stay at Garacia's side.

"What a saintly child. She looks at things in its purest light." Garacia tried to learn this beautiful trait from Oshima.

She also read and copied conscientiously the Buddhist scriptures in memory of Nobunaga and her father, who, according to rumors, was defeated within a month by Hideyoshi, the follower of Nobunaga. The rumor went on that he was killed by the people, and his head was left lying for days on a busy street.

It was in February of the twelfth year of the Tensho Era, two years after the Battle of Yamasaki. The snow on the mountain peak had begun to melt, bringing the good tidings that winter had passed and spring was about to come.

On that day messengers sent by her husband Tadaoki came to get her. Retainers were there too, not secretly but openly. She was glad to see the lacquered palanquin, for the past two years she had been allowed to ride only on a rough wooden one.

The cause of this unexpected pardon was Hideyoshi. He had heard of her, and taking pity, had Tadaoki send for her, for, he said, he would act as the go-between in place of the now dead Nobunaga, and reunite the two. Let Garacia come back as a new born child.

This kindly move had come, of course, from the distinguished services rendered by Yusai and Tadaoki in the battle against Mitsuhide, but it must be said that it was equally true that he was moved by the beautiful Garacia, who, he had heard, endured all abuse patiently and had never lost the prudence and modesty of a refined woman.

That she was able to remain alive in that chaos was a miracle. Tokugawa Nobusumi, who was married to another daughter of Mitsuhide, was killed despite the fact that he was Nobunaga's son. All relatives on her mother's side and her uncle's were not spared.

"It was through your deep love that I have been saved", she told her husband upon returning safe and sound to his side.

"Yes, my love has saved you. Had you taken your life that time, I wouldn't have cared so much to live and would have left my corpse on the battlefield without rendering any service for my master. And if things had happened so, what would have become of this child?" so saying he caressed Yoichiro who had grown almost beyond recognition within these two years.

Third Son Born

The years went by. Beside Yoichiro and Yogoro a third son was born, and later a beautiful baby girl. Hosokawa Tadaoki had come into his thirties and his wife had become a fully matured woman also in her thirties. Although a mother of five, her beauty was not changed. New beauties which came from refinement and maturity were even added to her.

The rank of her family was also raised exceedingly. Yusai, who in the days of Shoryuji Castle was only a Daimyo of 20,000 koku, was now a Daimyo of Tanabe jo in Tango. Her husband, besides, was given the large fief of Kitsuki in Bingo for his meritorious service in the war.

Moreover, her home was a beautiful one. It need not be said that her gorgeous mansion was one of the outstanding architectures that surrounded the golden castle of Hideyoshi.

In the vast premise of her mansion even white peacocks could be seen playing contentedly under the beautiful trees and flowers. Yet in a corner of this ground was a block of houses, from which the cries of babies and dirty urchins could be heard.

One day as Tadaoki was strolling in this beautiful gardens after a hard life of many months at the front, he heard the cry of these babies. Frowning, he asked Oshimo who was beside him, "What's that? Where does that irritating cry come from?"

Oshimo, who was no other than the charcoal burner's daughter who had served Garacia so faithfully during the latter's confinement, looked apologetically at Tadaoki's frowning face.

"I am very sorry that it has irritated my lord. Lady Garacia had bidden the gardener to hide those houses deep among the trees so that they will not come into my lord's sight, and the cry of the babies will not come to your ears. It is very regretful that it couldn't be done before my lord's return."

"Who speaks about hiding. What I want to know is the meaning of that cry. What's the meaning of all this!"

"It's . . . it's. . . . "

"Speak! Is it something that cannot be told?"

"No, my lord. Lady Garacia has shown mercy to the urchins and orphans in the streets and has had them brought here."

"What? Urchins and orphans!"

"With each war new orphans and new urchins appear in the streets."

"What nonsense! Call her!"

Seeing Oshimo, hesitate to go, he said angrily," All right. I'll go," and went to Garacia's chamber himself.

(To Be Continued)

Stock Raising Recent

Stock raising is still in its infancy in Japan. The Japanese in the past did not as a rule eat animal meat as such a practise was against the teachings of Shintoism and Buddhism. It was not until the Meiji Restoration that meat became popular. The shortage of grazing land has been a hindrance to the progress of cattle raising. Cattle are now being raised in various parts of Japan, particularly, Hokkaido.

RADIO PROGRAM

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Tuesday

— Morning —

6:30 Recital of Patriotic Poems, by Yasue Yamamoto.
7:00 Time; News; Music: "The Song of Yasukuni Shrine": Orchestra, "Jupiter Symphony in C Major" (Mozart) and "Germany's Dance" (Mozart).
8:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Talk, by Vice-Admiral Mannohyoe Idemitsu.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "The Election and Housewives," by Beiho Takashima.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Monologue "From Japanese Mythologies," by Kikue Mori.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Organ solo by Takashi Ii: "Italian Folksongs" (Arr. T. Ii) and other marches.
1:30 Tokyo Chamber Music Band.
2:00 National School 6th Grade Hour: "Good Music," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.
4:00 Serial Lecture on New Text Books of National School: "Music for 3rd Grade," by Takeshi Inouye of Tokyo Higher Normal School.
5:00 News; Music.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: Samurai Story, by Teikyo Ichiryusai.
6:50 Tokyo String Band: "Brandenburg Concerto No. 6 in B Flat Major" (Bach).
7:30 National Chorus: "Hakone Hachiri."
8:00 Military Hour; Nagauta Music; Address, by Lt.-Gen. Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, Leader of the Thai Congratulation Mission. Relayed from the Banquet Hall of the Imperial Hotel.

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COOK or cook-amah. Japanese woman wishes position. Understands English and has references. Apply Akaishi, 110 Zoshigaya, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

children, and "had to perform the dual function of the rooster who picks up food and of the hen who spreads her wings to hide and protect her chicks." It reveals how, setting up as an author, the years gradually broadened his view and brought him an increasing depth of sympathy and compassion. It is a transcription of his domestic vicissitudes and, what is more, a direct grappling with the wider aspects of life itself. His choice of a career for his two sons, that of a landed farmer for the one and of a farmer-artist for the other, reflects, we think, the author's poetic yearnings and aspirations as a former Naturalist poet. This work, together with its sequel, Bunpai (Apportionment), was very favorably received as literature for the adult, for the aged, and for middle-aged people.

* * *

Toson Shimazaki was born in February, 1872, in Nagano Prefecture. In 1887, at the age of 15, he entered the Meiji Gakuin and was baptized the following year at the Takanawa Christian Church. He became associated with the poet, Tokoku Kitamura, and others in the founding of the magazine, Bungakukai (Literary World), in 1894, and published romantic verses in its pages. Appointed an instructor at the Tohoku Gakuin of Sendai in 1896, he was later transferred to the Komoro Gijuku in Nagano Prefecture. He published verses including Wakaba-shu (Young Leaves: A Collection), Hitohabune (One Leaf Vessel), Natsugusa (Summer Grass), and Rakubai-shu (Fallen Plums: A Collection). He changed to the writing of prose at about the same time, publishing in 1902 a short story entitled Kyu-shujin (Old Master). Going to Tokyo, in 1906, he produced a novel, Hakai (Apostasy). From then on he became prominent as a Naturalist author, writing Haru (Spring) and Ie (Home).

He went to France in 1913, returning in 1916. The publication of his Shinsei (New Life), Arashi (Storm) and Yoake Mae (Before the Dawn) followed. He also wrote Chikumagawa no Sukecchi (Chikuma River Sketch), Furansu Kiko (Journal of a Tour of France), and other collections of impressions and travel sketches.—(K.B.S.)

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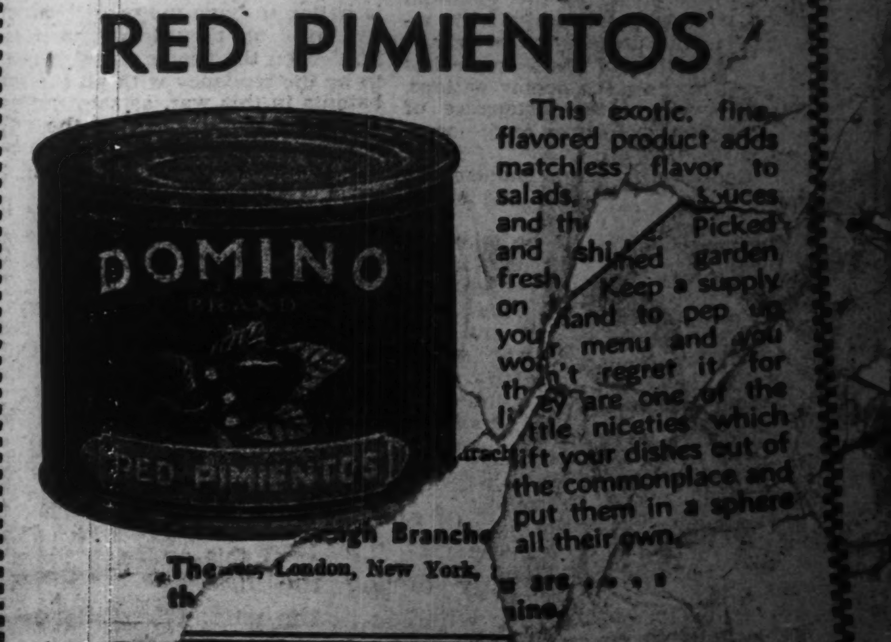

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ECONOMY OF JAPAN BOLSTERED BY WAR

Victories in South Place Abundance of Materials in Nation's Control

(Continued From Yesterday)

It is, in a word, a war to fight the economic order of the Anglo-Americans. Though all the modern wars have the characteristic, it is more pronounced in the present instance. Undoubtedly the object of the current war, as far as its economic features are concerned, was to gain the resources necessary for a proper national defense and for setting up a self-sufficient, Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

Though we have somewhat succeeded in the undertaking by reason of the propitious development of the war, as indicated by the fact that we are virtually blockading the enemies now, instead of us being closed up by them as we formerly feared, the fact of the matter is that we are but in the initial stage of the war as we are fighting the whole economic order of the Anglo-Americans who have dominated the world in the economic sense and whose losses so far entailed in East Asia do not amount to but a fraction of their economic power.

Based on Egoism

Then what is the Anglo-American economic order? It is an utilitarian economic set-up based upon egoism and individualism and committed to the proposition which regards mere material utility too highly, like the Jewish idea of money power. And immersed in the omnipotency of their financial power, it has dominated their colonial possessions for the past several centuries. Under this set-up they have been able to plunder and exploit the natural resources and native labor of their domains and from the profits thereof to build up their vast economic powers.

Since they have become the House of 'Have' by themselves, possessing almost boundless sources of raw materials, they have set up a gold standard in international trade and unreasonably high tariff walls, and forced their arbitrary will upon others. For these reasons, not speaking of their own colonial possessions, some countries, though politically independent, have been in reality their economic vassals.

Their financial powers, having been the tools of their ideological campaign posing as individualism, egoism, democracy, commercialism, and liberalism, have not only permeated through our financial circles and economic structure but also deeply affected our mental outlook. And for this matter the whole world has been illusioned under such mental outlook as if their economic order were for mankind to take as truth and for the world as justice.

But the time has now come to liquidate all this, so auspiciously brought with the advent of the War of Greater East Asia. It shall be eradicated not only from here but from all over the world also.

As was stated elsewhere, those areas comprising the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are easily the world treasure trove. Even the land area alone put together comes up to more than double of the United States and the population far outnumbers the populations of America and Britain combined. And in natural resources these regions produce such war essentials as tin ore, rubber, Manila hemp, copra, quinine, tea, rice, cane sugar, tungsten, chromium, manganese, iron ore, lead ore, zinc ore, besides a super-abundance of foodstuffs. And some of these products like tin, rubber, hemp, and quinine, are produced only in East Asia.

Problem of Resources

The development of these southern resources is closely connected with our continental reconstruction policy. And in this connection Premier Tojo had the following to say in January at the 79th Diet: "In conjunction with securing strategic points in Greater East Asia, those regions abounding with important natural resources will come under our control. And by strengthening our fighting power by these means, we intend to push our positive operations in concert with our allies, Germany and Italy, with the determination to carry it through until both Britain and America submit to our terms."

Thus our war policy is clarified, and our administrative policy as applied for the time being to those occupied areas is set down under the following four heads:

1. Acquisition of natural resources and securing of essential war materials particularly with reference to the prosecution of war.
2. Prevention of those materials from getting into the enemy nations,
3. Securing of self-sustenance of our expeditionary forces at the occupied regions.
4. Cooperation and inducement of the exis[illegible]iness and enterprises tow[illegible] cause.

The next [illegible] to be taken up is how the [illegible]es should be developed. The [illegible] of resources to be found in the sou[illegible]th has been already enumerated; b[illegible]t the fact that we are now at war would naturally cause us to [illegible]assify them into those which require [illegible] immediate development, those which [illegible] will be gradually developed accor[illegible]g to our demands and which [illegible] await [illegible]e development. And in acc[illegible] with the development of th[illegible] situation, the extent of the de[illegible] and the shipping condition[illegible] Government will map out a d[illegible]ment plan. For instance, th[illegible]ernment in close concert [illegible] military will decide wha[illegible] done with the copper mi[illegible]

the greatest good of all concerned under the war conditions.

The problem of development will be left with experienced and capable individuals for the time being instead of with any corporations or companies newly formed for this purpose. It is expected that those men who have gained experiences at the very place and on the things concerned will be given a chance to show their ability. The opportunity will also be open to industrialists and businessmen who will cooperate with us.

Trade Question

Trade with the south or barter trade with those southern merchants, will come under the material mobilization plan, and the class of things and the amount thereof will be designated thereunder. And what will be imported here will be purchased for the time being under the Government's account, and will be disposed of in such a suitable manner as turning it to war purposes, storing, or distribution among the public. And likewise with our exports of manufactures to the south, the Government will purchase them first and export them.

Now comes the question of money needed for the development of the resources and in exchange trade. This question will be in charge of the newly formed Southern Region Development Bank. It takes care of, for instance, the purchase of rubber or the necessary expenses for copper mining. The capital of this depository is advanced by the Government.

In the final analysis, however, there are three items essential for carrying out this war successfully, namely, money, materials and men—or the questions concerning our financial policy, securing of things, particularly foods, and how to mobilize men. These will be taken up briefly in order.

Cost of War

Regarding the question of money, the total expenditure for this war so far is estimated at ¥47,100,000,000. This, however, takes in ¥29,100,000,000 which was practically the cost of the China Affair from July 7, 1937, to the end of January, 1942, and added thereto is the budget of ¥18,000,000,000 approved by the last Diet. This sum represents just about 235 times the sum spent in the Sino-Japanese War and 31 times the cost of the Russo-Japanese War.

This vast sum is, of course, taken care of mainly by taxes and the sale of bonds, the former representing in this instance, 29% and the latter, 64% of the total. It goes without saying that in a war of the present character, which has all the earmarks of a protracted campaign, it is better to have more of it covered by taxes as they leave no future burden on the people. And it seems to be the tendency with all the combatants in this war, as they suffered too much hardships from the effect of an over-issuance of war bonds in the World War, not to repeat the same trouble.

Yet there were many nations this time, particularly the Anglo-Americans who thought that our financial strength was going down. The growth of our financial strength is well illustrated. The bond sales from the beginning of the China Affair down to November, 1941, totaled ¥24,100,000,000; the total of bank deposits and postal savings is estimated as of September, 1941, at ¥41,000,000,000, which is just about five times the total amount of what had been accounted for during the years preceding the China Affair. [illegible] of this saving strength [illegible] bonds amounting [illegible] [illegible]0,000,000 have been [illegible] the industrial [illegible] [illegible]000,000,000 made [illegible] now solid and [illegible]ny is.

"Japan will immediately succumb if the economic ring is tightened around her. There is no need for war." With this idea America waged an economic war against us, which culminated in the present war.

Japan Has Upper-Hand

Japan, of course, depended chiefly upon Britain and the United States for the supply of iron, coal, copper, tin, rubber and bauxite. But most of these essentials came to be denied to her on account of the freezing acts when she sent down troops to French Indo-China on a precautionary mission. Japan was not surprised at this sort of economic stricture. She went to get things elsewhere in the best way she knew and to get the most out of everything she had. Forthwith she changed her economic structure from the old form of liberalism to that of control. In strengthening her economy she went as far as to set down more rules to regulate people's consumption; collected old iron and copper from the people; and even scraped a part of the idle machinery belonging to the textile industry.

But now the situation is reversed. Instead of having an iron ring tightened around her neck, she is putting it around the necks of her adversaries.

Another important issue is commodity prices. If prices go up, which is always accompanied with the danger of inflation, and if one should come, it would surely endanger all the war set-up. Hence it is necessary to maintain low commodity prices. To cope with this properly, of course, it is necessary to encourage people's saving in money and things, to cut down to the minimum of their consumption of the daily necessities, and to live as simple a life as possible.

War and the question of food go together. It is an old saying that you cannot fight on an empty stomach. In the first World War, Germany went down because her food administration had collapsed. The term "food war" has become a common usage today.

Transportation is another important question. The Government Railway, for instance, is now handling passengers at the rate of 20,000,000,000 per year and freight at 150,000,000 metric tons, or about twice the amount as was taken care of before the China Affair.

Our Losses Few

Thanks to the valiant efforts and tireless watch kept up by our fighting forces, our losses in merchant ships has been rather little as compared with that of other combatants, including our adversaries.

Now comes up the question of men on the home front. We cannot carry on a war without men, even if we have money and things. The final decision, therefore, must rest with men workers. Though the first line is maintained by our brave men, the men behind the guns, particularly those industrial workers including those in war industry, are indispensable in winning this war. The ratio of the number of industrial workers to the number of men fighting on the front in the World War was said to be three to one. The rate must have gone up in the former since big progress has been made in the use of scientific weapons.

Our industrial workers are under government control. There was a time when occupations were freely sought, although now laborers are mobilized for work. Under the National Patriotic Service Cooperation Act, which went into effect on December 1, 1941, men between the ages of 14 and 40 and unmarried women between 14 and 25 came to be members of the National Patriotic Corps, composed [illegible] as factory, mining and farming according to the nation's need.

The act has been further strengthened when it took into its purview the National Vocational Ability Registration Act, which has been in force since July, 1939. Under the old act the men whose ages range from 16 to 50 were required to register according to their occupation, technical knowledge and ability. Though comprehensive, the system clearly shows that all the able-bodied men and women in this country, those who are at the front and at home, are putting their shoulders to the wheel so that their country may carry on a successful campaign.

Labor Protected

At the same time we have not overlooked to adopt appropriate measures to protect labor by way of insurance and education. The idea is to improve the quality of labor and to bring up its efficiency. It gives workers spiritual and vocational training and education; it ensures their physical well-being; it looks into their hygienic conditions; it prevents, through the best possible means, sickness and industrial accident; it manages their recreational facilities; and altogether it aims to adjust all the labor conditions, including their working hour and wages.

Regarding female workers, the Government does not expect to muster all women indiscriminately. However, the Government is leaving no stone left unturned for setting up and maintaining a powerful industrial front.

In concluding this section we want to bring up the question of population. This question may not have a direct bearing on the industrial war but it is important in that it concerns not only the question of implementing men at the battlefront and maintaining an industrial efficiency behind the gun but also with the winning of a prolonged campaign and the setting up of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To start with, our overseas population represents altogether too small a portion of our population to suit our idea of a just distribution. Just prior to this war our overseas residents numbered but 900,000 all told, which is just about one-seventieth of the entire population in Japan proper.

There was a time when our population was not increasing any too fast. This was the condition which obtained just before the China Affair and during the incident. In those days we gained yearly about 900,000, with 2,100,000 births against 1,200,000 deaths. Though this rate was maintained in the first year of the China Affair, 1937, it went down a little in the succeeding two years, but regained the old rate in 1940. For the year 1941, birth is estimated at 2,210,000 births as against 1,140,000 deaths, a net natural gain of 1,070,000, the estimate being based on the official reports so far published.

We figure on gaining a great deal in this respect as time goes on. The Cabinet in January, 1940, set our population mark at 100,000,000 by 1960. Now with the things as they are, as we are carrying out a great undertaking, a double or even three times of this mark would not be sufficient.

There are two ways to improve the present condition. One way is to figure on raising the birth rate and the other to reduce deaths. To raise the birth rate is in advancing women's nuptial age or in encouraging them to marry a little younger than they do now. Along 1920 women's average marriage age was 23.2 years, which has gone up recently to 24.4, a postponement of [illegible]rs within the last two decades.

Thai Mission Calls on Premier

The visiting Thai Mission of Congratulation filled a busy schedule Monday, the third day of its visit in Tokyo, when a round of courtesy calls were made on important Government officials. The above picture was taken at Premier General Hideki Tojo's official residence. In the front row, from left to right are: H. E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, Chief of the Mission, Premier General Tojo, and Nai Direck, Thai Ambassador.

Adventurous Life in German U-Boat Told

(Continued from Page 6)

has more room again and less to do for the moment. He has only to stand by to man the flooding levers, the freeing and flooding valves in case the boat will have to submerge again. For at times alarm is sounded even before the boat has lifted its nose out of the water.

The diesel engine-room watch, which a short while ago had peace and quiet, has now to shout if he wants to make himself understood in the racket. Sign language is preferred and generally suffices.

Place for Reading, Dozing

In the electro engine-room, on the other hand, everybody looks for a comfortable nook where to wedge the body against the wild gyrations of the boat and to spend the time reading or dozing. The artificers mate is already squating on the coffee bag which, like an upholstered stool, lies in the passage.

Only the watch on deck curse because for the second time in their watch they get drenched to the skin and their spell is due in a few minutes. This, however, must be disregarded. Who knows when the next snow squall will again force the boat to submerge?

And besides, as much as the sailor likes to curse, at the bottom of his heart he is proud to prove to himself and the others that he is a man who is not affected by any discomfort and adversities. To stand here on the conning tower, soaked to the skin—he would change with no one. —(Dr. Harald Busch, Transocean)

INTERNEES' NAMES GIVEN

Gaimusho Gets List of 927 Japanese In U.S., Australia

The Foreign Office was informed Monday by the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva of the names of 927 Japanese subjects interned by the American and Australian Governments as well as 23 others in the United States who were recently freed from the internment, reports Domei.

Of the total internees, 504 are detained in various states in the United States and 423 in Australia.

During the internment, three Japanese died in Montana, North Dakota, and Los Angeles in the United States and eight in Australia.

Yuzawa Sees Premier

Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Monday morning and conferred with him on electoral problems. Thirty minutes later, Home Minister Yuzawa met Naoki Hoshino, Cabinet Chief Secretary, at the Premier's official residence.

Cabinet Session Cancelled

Today's regular session of the Cabinet has been cancelled, reports Domei. A regular meeting of Vice Ministers was held from 8 a.m. Monday at the Premier's official residence.

GAIMUSHO INFUSED WITH VIRILE BLOOD

Many Young Sectional Chiefs Show Promise of Becoming Three-Star Diplomats

The Foreign Office is alive with new blood, writes Yasutaro Yamazaki, a commentator, in the current number of the Sozo (Creation) monthly magazine.

The writer expects that some of the younger, able, and vigorous officials of Kasumigaseki will develop into another Jutaro Komura one of the greatest diplomats Japan has ever produced.

"There are several young men among the sectional chiefs of Kasumigaseki who promise to be strong rivals for the honor of negotiating the settlement of the War of Greater East Asia," says Mr. Yamazaki. "Chief among them are Toshikazu Kase, head of the first section of the America Bureau, Arata Sugihara, head of the first section of the Research Department, and Ichiro Ota, head of the first section of the East Asia Bureau.

Kase Most Brilliant

"There have of late been few officials of Kasumigaseki who were higher in the estimation of their superiors than Mr. Kase is.

"There has taken place in recent years a number of changes of his superiors. Each of his superiors found him a more important man than any other official. Moreover, each new superior gave him a promotion.

"Mr. Kase is not strong constitutionally. One might wonder why it is that a man so weak to the point of infirmity as Mr. Kase can work so hard. Those who know that he is the possessor of an exceptionally alert mind take it for granted that he is kept busy in his office in spite of his weak physique.

"There are several reasons for the strength of his official position.

"In the first place he has filled posts connected with the War of Greater East Asia. In the second he is in the know of important moves taken by the Foreign Office in connection with the war.

"All this goes to explain the fact that he is looked up to as a promising diplomat although he has not been long in the post as a sectional chief at Kasumigaseki.

Kase Promoted

"It will be recalled that it was Yosuke Matsuoka who called Mr. Kase home from service overseas and gave him the highest of the posts of private secretary to the Foreign Minister he had created shortly after he assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

"Mr. Kase accompanied Mr. Matsuoka as the latter visited Europe in his capacity of Foreign Minister, and directly participated in the negotiations at Moscow which culminated in the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

"When Admiral Teijiro Toyoda came to the Foreign Office, succeeding Mr. Matsuoka, he was prompt to promote Mr. Kase and give him the post of chief of the third section of the Commerce Bureau.

"Mr. Kase was transferred to his present position of head of the first section of the America Bureau when the Japan-America negotiations entered a critical stage.

"Mr. Matsuoka once told me that Mr. Kase bore a close resemblance to the late Hiroshi Saito while the latter was in early manhood.

"'Am I to believe that Mr. Kase is weak in health, as a genius goes? He is just as sickly as Mr. Saito was.' Mr. Matsuoka added.

"I wish that Mr. Kase will try to become stronger physically and acquire statesmanship.

Another Candidate

"Mr. Sugihara, head of the first section of the Research Department of the Foreign Office, is four or five years a senior of Mr. Kase.

"Mentally he hasn't the sharp acumen that Mr. Kase has. He belongs in the category of diplomats with statesmanship. According to Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, who divided officials of Kasumigaseki into two classes namely, men with statesmanship and men who are adept at negotiations, the late Marquis Jutaro Komura had both of these two qualities.

"Diplomats adept at negotiation are important. But by far more important today when we are facing a world of disorder are diplomats with an abundance of ability in statesmanship.

"Mr. Sugihara is valued more as a negotiator than as a man of statesmanship. His policies are those backed by the experience acquired by him while he was in the first lines of the diplomatic front of the War of Greater East Asia. A diplomat with such practical views on Japanese foreign policy as Mr. Sugihara fulfils the first of the conditions of a claim to be a three-star diplomat.

"Mr. Sugihara, as a secretary of the Embassy in Nanking, was responsible for drafting the Japan-China Basic Treaty. People who are aware of this fact will be ready to admit that Mr. Sugihara has the makings of a great diplomat.

Ota Also Outstanding

"Mr. Ota, head of the first section of the East Asia Bureau, has as many qualifications to be an outstanding diplomat as Mr. Sugihara.

"There are men of exceptional ability among the bureau directors of the Foreign Office. Among the more notable of these men is Kumaichi Yamamoto, Director of the East Asia Bureau, concurrently Director of the America Bureau. His rise was rapid. He left his post in the Commerce Bureau to assume the heavy duties attaching to the post of Director of the East Asia Bureau. He is the oldest bureau director in the Foreign Office.

He was once Acting Foreign Vice-Minister. This episode is indicative of the change which has come over the Foreign Office.

Mr. Yamamoto is a man of faith rather than a man of action. He is a very sincere man, and is clear-headed. He gives an impression that he is a veteran. This impression is disadvantageous to him as a man aspiring to be the diplomat of the future.

Matsumoto and Sakamoto

"Toshiichi Matsumoto, Director of the Protocol Bureau, and Mizu[illegible] Sakamoto, Director of the Eurasia Bureau, as contenders for the honor to direct the Japanese foreign policy in the future, have more chances than Mr. Yamamoto. These and Mr. Terasaki, former Director of the America Bureau, were the three higher officials promoted in the personnel shift of Kasumigaseki effected by Mr. Matsuoka.

"Mr. Sakamoto was called home by Mr. Matsuoka from Italy where he had obtained his first knowledge of German and Italian policy under Toshio Shiratori. In the Foreign Office he exerted efforts to bring about the Tripartite Alliance.

"He was a member of the entourage of Mr. Matsuoka in the latter's visit to Europe. His presence at Moscow with Mr. Matsuoka accounts for much of his knowledge of the circumstances leading to Japan's declaration of war with America and Britain.

"Mr. Matsumoto made a contribution to the development of the National Government of China under President Wang Ching-wei. Returning from China, where he was under Ambassador Nobuyuki Abe, he was put at the head of the Protocol Bureau. He was connected with the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, and the agreements establishing Japan's relations with various countries in the south."

U.S. JOURNAL BLASTS ALLIES' HOPES OF AID

Reinforcements Cannot Possibly Be Sent Abroad, Says Life Magazine

Transocean

LISBON, April 15.—The United States must now bear the brunt of this war, declares the American picture magazine Life in an article headlined "America Fears Threatening Spring Offensive."

The author declares that the United States is scattering its forces instead of concentrating them, as would be necessary in view of the threatening German spring offensive.

He points out that at present the United States is condemned to hold all front lines of the Allies. It is dividing its forces between Britain, the Soviet Union, Australia and the Middle East.

The question arises whether it would not be more opportune to concentrate the American forces at a few bases. American military men believe that the Middle East is the most important battleground while General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, declared at Melbourne that he was sent by Roosevelt to Australia to organize an allied force.

The magazine, in concluding, dampens the hopes of the United States' allies with regard to the dispatch of additional American forces, pointing out that the men and materials which the United States is able to spare for an Allied counter-offensive are doubtless already outside America's territory so that no new reinforcements can be sent.

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Wir zeigen hierdurch an, dass wir unsere Kobe-Geschaftsraume ab 1. Mai 1942 nach verlegen. Unsere Telegramm-Adresse "Pharma" und unsere P. O. Box 107 bleiben unverandert.

Kobe, Ende April 1942

Kobe-shi, Fukiai-ku, Isobe-dori 1-chome 5-7 (Winckler Building 4-Kai)

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U. S. SEVERELY HIT BY RUBBER SHORTAGE

Details Given by Official of Industry Ministry on Various Effects

Japan's occupation of the southwestern Pacific areas is dealing a severe blow to the "rubber civilization" of the United States, says Tadao Yasuda, of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in his contribution to the Nikkan Kogyo. Although the United States Department of Commerce has been making frantic efforts to minimize the hitches to the rubber industry under the Rubber Industry State Control Order, points out the official, these endeavors have been causing adverse effects.

Mr. Yasuda returned home from the United States soon before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He stayed in Seattle for many years as a representative of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Imported From South

"The United States is the largest rubber consuming country of the world, while the bulk of its requirement had been imported from the southern regions, such as Malaya, the East Indies, Ceylon, Thailand and French Indo-China. American demand for raw rubber has continued to grow at an accelerated tempo year after year, especially since the national defense program started in 1939. The percentage of American consumption against the world total for the year 1939 was recorded at 53.4 per cent which compares with 52.5 per cent for 1935, 55.4 per cent for 1936, 49.6 per cent for 1937 and 46.8 per cent for 1938. A high mark of 61.5 per cent was hit in 1940, as shown in the following table:

Rubber Consumption

	America	World total
	—(In tons)—	
1935	491,544	936,400
1936	375,000	1,031,900
1937	543,000	1,093,100
1938	438,000	933,600
1939	592,000	1,099,400
1940	648,500	1,054,850

"The rubber industry is one of the most important in the United States with the total number of rubber factories registered at 500. The annual output of rubber goods averages $1,000,000,000, of which 79.7 per cent represents automobile tires and inner tubes; 4.2 per cent shoes and boots and 16.1 per cent hoses, belts and medical supplies.

"Raw rubber constitutes an important item in American import trade. Rubber purchase for the year 1940 amounted to a huge sum of $318,469,199, which is 12.5 per cent of the total imports for the same year. The quantity of rubber imports stood at 818,242 tons which compares with 1,392,604 tons of the world total production. The southwestern Pacific areas had been the most important supplier of the strategic materials for the United States before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Out of the purchase from these regions, 55.72 per cent had been supplied from Malaya, 28.6 per cent from the East Indies, 6.97 per cent from Ceylon, 5.111 per cent from French Indo-China, 0.65 per cent from the Philippines and 0.03 per cent from Burma. This rubber condition in the pre-war days shows clearly the extent to which Japan's control over almost all producing areas in the southern regions has been affecting the American industry.

"Although the United States has been forced to depend on the rubber supply from Latin American countries alone, these countries, however, produce only 1.3 per cent of the world figure. About 33.8 per cent of the world product is turned out in Malaya, 38.6 per cent in the East Indies, 6.4 per cent in Ceylon, 3.2 per cent in Thailand and 4.6 per cent in French Indo-China. Records of rubber production in Malaya, the East Indies and Brazil are given below:

	Malaya	E. Indies	Brazil
	—(In tons)—		
1928	299,000	229,000	21,600
1929	457,000	255,000	21,300
1930	443,000	242,000	14,300
1931	423,000	259,000	12,200
1932	406,000	211,000	6,500
1933	445,800	282,300	10,100
1934	476,400	379,400	9,100
1935	417,000	282,900	12,200
1936	353,700	309,600	14,600
1937	469,900	431,700	16,300
1938	372,000	298,100	15,300
1939	376,800	372,000	16,100
1940	540,417	537,735	17,601

TO ESTABLISH SCHOOL FOR TRAINING ENGINEERS

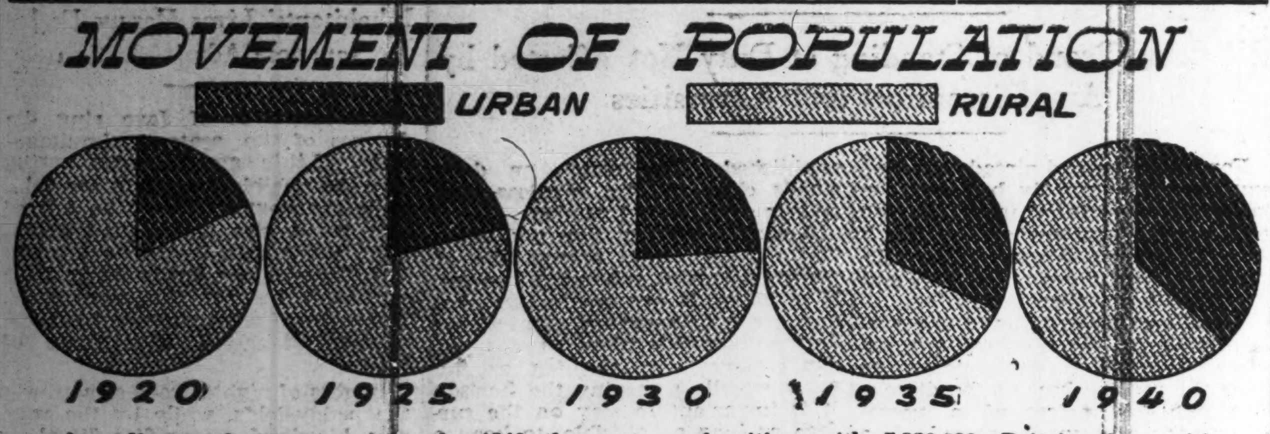
Institution to Specialize in Courses for Operatives in Oil Industry

With the object of training engineers in the oil industry for which a demand is ever mounting, the East Asia Fuel Engineers School will be opened in Tokyo from June, the necessary preparations having been completed by the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, according to the Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun Monday.

The number of students to be admitted this school year will be 150 of which 100 are graduates of high grade departments of national schools and the remaining 50 will be selected from among graduates of secondary schools.

The contemplated school will be devoted chiefly to the training of lower grade engineers and skilled operatives in the oil industry, and for the training of higher grade engineers in the industry, proper measures are expected to be taken by the authorities concerned, further reports the paper.

Shows Industrial Advance



According to the census returns for 1940, there are 168 cities in Japan Proper which account for 37.7 per cent of the total population, or 27,580,000 persons. Cities with a population of more than 1,000,000 are Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kyoto, which together hold 12,450,000. This swelling in the population of cities is ascribed to industrial development which is attracting farmers to factories. Within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, not including Japan, there are only six cities boasting of more than 1,000,000 for their respective population, namely, Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Tientsin, Nanking and Mukden. The United States, like Japan, has four cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, totaling 15,820,000. Germany has three such cities, with 7,930,000, Britain three cities, with 6,560,000 and the Soviet Union two, with 7,330,000. This means that the great urban population of Japan is second only to that of the United States. The concentration of population in Tokyo has been of late exceedingly marked, the number occupying 9.2 per cent of the entire population of Japan Proper, which is a larger proportion than that of London with 8.7 per cent; of Berlin, with 6.2 per cent, or of New York, with 5.6 per cent. Economists, therefore, are agreed that measures must be taken to effect diffusion of the urban population. The southern regions offer the necessary outlet.

BARON GOH AT TOP IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

With No Desire for Position or Money Attained Highest Respect of All

The death of the late Baron Seinosuke Goh, the greatest financial and industrial magnate of Japan, on January 19 at the age of 78 stunned the financial and industrial circles of Japan, for he had rendered distinguished services to the development of Japans economy. His death is regarded as a national loss, for had he continued to live he could have rendered still more valuable service to the cause of the nation at this time of world economic and political upheaval, the like of which history has never witnessed.

It would, therefore, not be wholly a waste of time to give our readers a brief resume of the life of this great financial and industrial leader of Japan as penned by Shigeru Watanabe in the April and May numbers of the Keizai Magazine.

Gem of Financial Circles

"In the autumn of his life the late Baron Seinosuke Goh commanded the highest respect of both financial and industrial circles as a great leader, and although there had been many financial and industrial magnates and leaders in Japan, none had reached that pinnacle of respect which the late Baron commanded. In fact, he was regarded as the guiding light of the financial and industrial world of Japan, shining over and above all others; he was likened to Mitsuru Toyama of the political circles for his high personality and strong sense of justice and righteousness.

"Mt. Fuji and cherry blossoms are the symbols of Japan in the eyes of foreigners, but there is one thing which is enigmatic to them and that is the existence and value of Mitsuru Toyama. Foreigners who admire the beauty of Mt. Fuji and of the cherry blossoms say that they cannot understand the psychology of Mitsuru Toyama who does not care for money or position but who would sacrifice his life in the hour of need for the cause of the nation. Perhaps, this is due to a difference in the national constitution of the various countries. The position of the late Baron Goh in financial and industrial circles was very similar to that of Mitsuru Toyama.

"Commenting upon the late Baron the late General Giichi Tanaka once said Baron Goh does not cherish the idea of becoming a minister; he does not want money and for this reason he does not hanker after rights and interests; as he is free from avarice, he does not fear people; he is not a "yes man" and can decide clearly between right and wrong. General Tanaka was quite right in his judgment of the late Baron.

Baron Was Organizer

"Baron Goh was respected by financiers and industrialists as their leader and organizer, but he had no speciality of his own. The late Viscount Eichi Shibusawa was the foremost organizer of Japan's industry and finance, and Baron Goh ranked second to him. Viscount Shibusawa was noted for training men and leading enterprises, and there are many able financiers and industrialists who were trained in his organization, but in the case of Baron Goh, he had no army of men under him, nor did he have any enterprise of his own, and it is certainly miraculous that he should have succeeded in becoming a financial and industrial leader single handed and maintained the highest position in the financial and industrial circles of Japan to the last.

"From the viewpoint of individual enterprises there were and are able men like Junnosuke Inouye and latterly Seihin Ikeda in financial circles, Sanji Muto and Shingo Ikeda, both spinning magnates and Ginjiro Fujiwara, a paper manufacturing magnate, but they cannot be termed financial leaders of Japan. Baron Goh had no foothold in financial circles as did these men, and the fact that he had succeeded in acquiring and maintaining the position of the highest financial leader of Japan in spite of this must be accounted for by his personal greatness which surpassed all others."

(To Be Continued)

Bill Clearings

April 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	297,358	176,865
Balance	53,363	24,734

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.7	— .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.7	Same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.6	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

PLAN DECIDED UPON FOR FOOD SUPPLIES

Ten-Year Schedule Drawn Up For Production of Staple Agrarian Products

For the attainment of self-supply of foodstuffs in Japan, Manchoukuo and China as well as in the southern regions, a 10-year plan for the production of staple agrarian products was decided upon by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, states a recent issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition).

According to the plan reported by the journal efforts will be made for the annual production in Japan Proper of 83,000,000 koku of rice, 38,000,000 koku of wheat and barley, 2,000,000,000 kan of sweet potatoes and 1,000,000,000 kan of potatoes in 10 years.

Rice From Taiwan, Chosen

In Taiwan and Chosen energy will be concentrated upon the production of rice for the assured supply of rice to Japan Proper. As to soy bean cultivation in Chosen, efforts will not be spared for the increased production so that a specific amount can be supplied to Japan Proper. No alteration will be made in the scale of the sugar industry of Taiwan and a deficit of sugar supply to the three countries of Japan Proper, Manchoukuo and China will be covered by sugar from the southern regions.

The increased production of soy beans is the main item in the present schedule to be carried out in Manchoukuo. Along with the increased production of soy beans, an effort will be made also for the increased output of kaoliang, millet and other cereals for supplying them to Chosen and North China. These cereals are expected in the future to be supplied also to Japan Proper for fodder.

Aim at Self-Sufficiency

According to the schedule, in China and Mongolia self-sufficiency of foodstuffs is being aimed at in parallel with the increased production of raw cotton and other fiber-bearing agrarian products.

In connection with the 10-year plan for the production of staple agrarian products measures will be taken for the expansion of facilities for storing foodstuffs both in peace and wartime, the self-supply of vegetables within the country and for the increased production of fertilizers necessary for the increased production of agrarian products, reports the paper in conclusion.

TWO COMPANIES TO UNITE

Capital of New Electric Firm to Be ¥295,900,000

With the expected approval of the amalgamation contract between the two companies at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi on May 5, the Shibaura Mazda Industrial Company will be merged into the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Machines Company, reports the Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun Monday.

As a result of the amalgamation, the authorized capital of the new Tokyo Shibaura Electric Machines Company will amount to ¥295,900,000, an increase of capital by ¥13,500,000, further reports the paper adding that the Shibaura Industrial Company to be merged was organized in 1936 and its present authorized capital is ¥15,000,000.

INDUSTRY CONTROL GIVEN ASSOCIATIONS

Affairs Now Under Ministries to Be Transferred Early Next Month

Control associations that have been set up in 12 branches of industry will serve as liaison agencies between the Government and industrialists as well as endeavor to rationalize Japan's industries. Some of the control affairs now under the jurisdiction of the several Ministries will be transferred to these control bodies and an ordinance toward this end will be promulgated early next month, according to the Asahi.

Need for improvement in the structure of the Government economic administration is now being advocated by many business leaders on the ground that this is exceedingly necessary for the smoother functioning of the key industrial control associations.

As agencies for facilitating the establishment of the new economic structure which is considered to be vital for the expansion of Japan's wartime productive capacity, control associations were already set up in 12 branches of industries including iron and steel manufacturing, machinery building, foreign trade, coal and shipbuilding. Additional agencies are expected to be created with legal backings in chemical, fiber, fat, rubber, hides and leathers, light metal, warehousing and railway enterprises by the end of next month.

As Liaison Agencies

These organizations will not only act as liaison agencies between the Government and industrialists but also make efforts to rationalize Japan's industries. For this purpose, some of the economic control affairs now under the jurisdiction of the Ministries concerned will be transferred to control bodies. An ordinance toward this end will be promulgated before or after the creation of the projected control associations is ordered early next month.

Meanwhile many economic leaders entertain the opinion that the economic control administration of Ministries concerned should be adjusted in view of the fact that the organizing of machinery control associations handicapped by the problem of whether they were to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry or of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. A similar reason is now delaying the formation of the Chemical Control Association as well as the Fat Control Association.

These economists emphasize that the renovation of the Government's economic control administration is prerequisite to the accomplishment of the missions assigned to industrial bodies, including the 100 per cent operation of industrial facilities and the early readjustment of Japan's economy. They also point out that the control associations have been driving toward the smooth progress of the national defense program and the economic reconstruction in East Asia in conformity with the General Material Mobilization Plan for the 1942-3 fiscal year which was announced by the Government last week.

TOOL EXPERIMENTS PROVE SATISFACTORY

Japan Now Self-Sufficient in Production of Machine Equipment

This country has attained self-sufficiency in important machine tools of every description, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Commerce and Industry Ministry as well as the industrial world for the production at home of these tools, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

In accordance with Article 25 of the National General Mobilization Law, the paper states, orders were issued by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to 31 makers in January, 1941, and to 19 makers in March of this year for the trial manufacture of machine tools. Some of these companies have been already able to complete the trial manufacture and are turning out excellent tools to be supplied to the manufacturing industries of this country.

Firms to Attain Perfection

Of all those ordered to turn out the trial products, the following are the companies whose products reached perfection:

The Okuma Iron Works; the Iwayama Iron Works; the Toyo Machinery Manufacturing Company; the Toyota Machine Tools Manufacturing Company; the Toyowa Heavy Industry Company; the Osaka Machine Tools Manufacturing Company; the Okamoto Machine Tools Manufactory, etc.

According to the paper, the machine tools perfected by these companies are: lathes of every description; grinding machines; boring machines; planers; gear grinding machines, etc. Of all these machine tools, the gear grinding machine manufactured by the Ikegai Iron Works received first mention for its high precision.

In view of the satisfactory results obtained in the first and second trial manufactures of machine tools by these companies, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is contemplating the third issuance of orders for trial manufacture of several kinds of machine tools, states the paper in conclusion.

BOURSE TREND FIRM ON VARIOUS REPORTS

Shippings, Dockyards Indicate Upward Swing; Iron Works Brisk

The atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, generally speaking, was firmer than expected and an upward swing was seen in most of the listed wares in the long-term market. Delicate diplomatic developments in Europe as well as the Material Mobilization Plan were responsible for the cheerful tendency.

In concert with the general upward curve, O.S.K. stepped up ¥0.10 in the long-term section, its new ¥0.20, Nissan Steamship ¥0.80, Toyo Bay Steamship ¥1.20, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding ¥0.50, Hakodate Dock ¥0.50, Niigata Iron Works ¥0.80, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥1.10 and Hitachi Iron Works ¥0.10. Transactions, however, were less brisk than expected in Furukawa Electric Industry and Mitsubishi Machinery.

The bright prospect of the Dai-Nippon Beer Company caused a rise of ¥1.50 in the ware. Out of other Miscellaneous, Akita Timber moved upward ¥1.30, Dai-Nippon Electric Power ¥0.10, Tokyo Automobile Industry ¥0.40 and Ikegai Iron Works ¥0.20.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.70, N.Y.K., new, ¥90.70, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.60 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.4	u .2	66.9	66.4
Do. new (25)	36.8	d .2	....	37.1
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	153.7	d .9	155.5	153.2
Do. new (25)	98.5	d .1	99.3	99.6
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	89.7	u .1	90.6	89.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.2	d2.	39.9	40.0
Toyo Rayon. new (50)	73.7	d .3	74.7	74.0
Ensuiko Sugar (50)			63.7	64.3
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)			104.8	104.9
Do. new (37½)	96.6	u1.0	....	97.5
Ishikawajima S. (50)	82.2	d .1	....	82.8
Do. new (25)	53.8	d .3	54.3	51.5
Uraga Dock (50)	96.1	d .1	96.7	97.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	105.4	u1.1	106.6	81.5
Hitachi Works (50)	72.7	u .1	....	74.2
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	71.0	u .5	71.3	71.3
Karafuto Oil (50)	49.4	u .2	....	49.7

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.7	131.7	....	131.7
N. Y. K., old	105.2	105.2	....	105.0
N. Y. K., new	90.7	90.7	....	90.7
Kane'fuchi Sp. n.	98.6	98.6	....	98.6
Teikoku Rayon. n.	89.9	90.0	....	90.0
Osaka Stock. new	....	71.9	....	71.9
Japan Steel Tube	....	74.1	....	74.1
Japan Oil	78.6	78.6	....	78.6
S. M. Railway	71.3	71.5	....	71.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	106.0	106.0	....	105.7
Hitachi Works	73.0	73.0	....	73.0
Japan Mining	59.8	59.8	....	59.8
Manchurian Ind.	59.5	59.5	....	59.5

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Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance

BUSINESSMEN OF THE HOUR

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi Encourages All Who Must Change Occupations for Good of Nation

In clarifying his policy for the reorientation and welfare of the small and medium manufacturers to a representative of the Oriental Economist, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi stated that every possible arrangement has already been made by the Government to ensure the living of the people who may be called upon to change their occupations through the establishment of the People's Rehabilitation Bank which will come to their timely aid.

Sympathy Necessary

Although the Government will seek the advice of the various control associations, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will take the leadership in elimination, it was disclosed by Mr. Kishi. He said, "The problem of reorientation of the small and medium scale manufacturers is one of the toughest nuts to crack under prevailing conditions, for I can quite understand that people do not like to leave the business which they have been carrying on for a long time, but in wartime everybody must make some sacrifices for the cause of the nation. Every possible help, however, will be extended to those who may be called upon to change their business, so as to ensure their living. In fact, as you are well aware, the Government has appropriated nearly ¥1,500,000,000 for this purpose, including the establishment of the People's Rehabilitation Bank which is now ready to accommodate those who are in need. This problem cannot be solved by a hard and fast rule only. Those officials who come in contact with the manufacturers to be eliminated must be sympathetic with them, instead of handling the matter as mere official routine.

"The Government will do everything in its power to explain the hard necessity of the revamping of the small and medium scale manufacturers and will ask them to exert their efforts in making sacrifices as everybody is now doing for the cause of the nation, but in cases some should be so unreasonable as not to listen to us, we will then resort to the final step, namely, the application of the Industrial Readjustment Decree," the Commerce and Industry Minister asserted.

Horizontal Liaison Organ

Questioned whether or not the Commerce and Industry Minister is in favor of the establishment of a horizontal control council over the various control associations, he said, "While I have no objection to the establishment of a liaison council for the purpose of aiding control associations closely related to each other, such as between the Metal Control Association and the Machinery Control Association, I am not in favor of creating any horizontal council or commission over and above the control associations to control them, for that would be like carrying coals to New Castle. The head of each control association should be responsible for all the work of the association. He must see to it that all manufacturers without whom the nation can do very well are eliminated, so that the surplus population can be diverted to other lines where shortage of manpower is keenly felt.

"Also it should be borne in mind that the control associations are expected to become the nerve center of the industrial system of the whole of East Asia, including Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions," the Commerce and Industry Minister said.

Replying to a question on the authority of control associations, the Commerce and Industry Minister stated, "At this time I cannot make a definite statement on this point. But I notice that rumors are afloat to the effect that power will be gradually invested in the control associations as they make progress. This is contrary to my views. I would rather grant them all the powers that the control associations should have right from the start, otherwise there would be considerable delay before any progress is made in their work.

New Principle of Industry

"In the days of liberalistic industry all industries were run on the profit incentive, but those days are now over. For instance, importation of rubber from the southern regions is to be done, not from private profit incentive but from the broader viewpoint of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," the Commerce and Industry Minister stressed.

"For instance," he continued, "in the past the question of where an industry should be located was decided from a profit making standpoint but from now on the international situation must be taken into consideration. More precisely, in future, national defense constitutes the largest factor in deciding the placement of industries. Another important factor in placement of industries is the availability of labor. The departure of Japan's economy from dependence on British and American economy to autarchy is a big volte-face equal in importance to Japan's emergence from the feudal system to capitalism. In fact, it is a much greater upheaval and necessarily involves a lot of hardship, sweat, blood and toil, but it is the travail of a happy birth and we have to bear it at all cost," the Commerce and Industry Minister concluded.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 27
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issue	5,121,163
Deposits	474,133
Loans	388,890

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1942

The Material Mobilization Plan

The program for the mobilization of materials for the current fiscal year 1942-1943, which was adopted by the Cabinet last week, reveals in many ways the remarkable economic strength of Japan. An analysis of the program itself and of the circumstances underlying its formulation will make abundantly clear the happy significance of this undertaking.

It will be remembered that the material mobilization plan was first inaugurated in 1938 to cope with the protracted character which the China Affair had assumed. Since then the plan has more than justified itself until it is now taken for granted as a permanent feature of the present Japanese governmental system. Much of the success of the nation in withstanding the economic strain of the China Affair and of the present war has been due to the efficacy of this plan.

In view of the pivotal importance of this plan in the crucial wartime economy of the nation, it is most gratifying to see that the program for 1942-1943 contains additional features of strength which were not present in the programs for previous years. It proves that in spite of the magnitude of the military operations in which Japan is now engaged, her economic condition has actually improved rather than deteriorated within the past few months. A comparison of this latest program with the program for last year will make this fact perfectly apparent.

Three points are particularly stressed in the program for the current year. They are: (1) Emphasis on materials needed for the construction of warships and aircraft, (2) emphasis on materials necessary for shipbuilding and shipyards for the purpose of enhancing the marine transportation capacity of the nation, and (3) provision of materials needed for the consolidation of air defense facilities. The emphasis on these three directions is natural this year in view of the fact that actual warfare is in progress. But it is notable that the plan makes adequate provision for providing the necessities of daily living to the people at large. While priority has naturally been given to the most urgent war needs, the totality of the needs of the nation as a whole has been kept in mind.

As contrasted with the program for the previous year, this new program reveals several points of increased strength. In the past, the formulation of the annual program invariably had to take into account the possible actions of the United States and Britain, on which Japan still relied for some materials. This year, this element of uncertainty and risk has been eliminated. With these two countries our avowed enemies, there is no necessity of attempting to calculate the availability of their resources.

The special emphasis placed this year on the increase of facilities for marine transportation also indicates clearly that, for the first time, the plan has been able to take into consideration the actual utilization of the resources of the southern regions. It is reassuring to the nation that the results of the present war are already of such a tangible, practical nature that in the present program the resources of the south are being counted on. Apparently nothing now stands in the way of our enjoyment of petroleum, rubber, tin, sugar, and other such commodities than the limitations imposed by the factor of shipping. It is a marked step in advance of the situation last year when grave political and military obstacles still existed.

Although the details of the program have not been revealed to the general public, it is understood that the program for the current fiscal year provides for special plans for different districts, different seasons, and different commodities, and that the unit of time for the planning is the quarter rather than the year. This more detailed and specific planning indicates a higher development and refinement which must have come with the experience which the Planning Board has undoubtedly acquired over a period of years. Such an improvement, although purely technical, is also an element of strength and is deserving of praise. The fact that the plan this year is made ready during the first month of the fiscal year whereas in the past, two or three months invariably elapsed before the plan was announced also bespeaks a technical improvement on the part of the planners. All these facts are occasions for gratification.

Finally, it is not possible to escape the conclusion that Japan is indeed fortunate that she has the mechanism and the intelligence to conduct her economic planning along such lines as the material mobilization scheme indicates. It is in fact an integral part of a comprehensive scheme of state planning. Such an adequate provision for a planned economy is the explanation for the remarkable strength of the nation.

No one can deny that on the face of things, Japan should be much weaker than her enemies. The resources of the British Empire and the United States were so incomparably more extensive than those of Japan that it might seem at first glance to be highly presumptious for Japan to dare wage war against these two Powers. But the fact is, Japan is waging war successfully and getting stronger economically in the process, while the two enemy Powers are steadily losing and getting economically weaker in the process. In potentiality, the enemy is far stronger than Japan, but in actuality they are no match for Japan. Intelligent and thorough State planning, of which the material mobilization plan is one example, is a partial explanation.

It is, after all, not the potential strength of a nation but the way in which that strength is actually utilized which is of account. Unused resources are as valueless as those that are non-existent. Japan's success lies in her knowledge of the secret of practical utilization, while her enemies' weakness lies in their lack of knowledge of how to utilize their potentiality.

Japan's success in State planning comes essentially from the realization of every Japanese subject that his greatest mission is to serve the State. The willingness of the Japanese to subordinate individual interests to the interest of the State accounts for Japan's strength in the field of economy as in other fields. In contrast, failure of the individuals in the Anglo-American democracies to gear their interests into the interest of the State causes the weakening and dissipation of strength which has characterized their activities throughout the war. It is ironical that by stressing their individualism over group interest, they are finding their individual welfare endangered as their State declines. In contrast, in Japan, as the State advances, the individuals who compose that State naturally and automatically find their welfare being improved. It may sound paradoxical but it is nevertheless true, that individual welfare is best served by subordinating the individual to the group. What is the welfare of all is also the welfare of the one.

The Japanese ideal is no more degrading to the individual than the Anglo-American ideal. But whereas by taking the naive, direct means, the Anglo-Americans fail to attain their ideal, the Japanese, by taking a paradoxically indirect means, successfully do attain their ideal. Essentially, by stressing the State, the Japanese serve the interests of both the State and the individual; while the Anglo-Americans, intent only on the individual, neglect the State only to find that the individual is also harmed thereby. This is the higher intelligence which Japanese social and political philosophy recognizes, but which Anglo-American pseudo-democracy and individualism still fail to comprehend.

Naturally, under the stress of war, a planned economy based on the Japanese philosophy of a united State produces a stronger nation than any emergency expedient which Britain and America may hurriedly devise. Such is the lesson of the success of the Japanese material mobilization plan.

A Year Ago Today

April 28, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, speaking to the United States and the British Empire in an international radio broadcast, predicted that the war "might spread to the Soviet Union, Turkey, Spain and Morocco." In referring to the Greek campaign, he revealed that the best troops in North Africa were included in the British Expeditionary force sent to Greece, of which one half was composed of Australian and New Zealand detachments. He said that the Anzac and New Zealanders were sent on the dangerous mission to the Grecian peninsula because they were the "best fitted for the duty".

Urging the United States to more positive aid for Britain, Churchill said: "If you have the material, put them into our hands." He continued by pointing out that the "fortunes of war are fickle," and that never in our history have we been held in such high esteem as we are at the present time by the United States. Flattering the United States into a more aid-giving mood, the British Prime Minister stated that he felt the "great republic" would not govern her actions by "profit and loss" but by "moral sentiment." And with such an ally we must use our utmost strength to carry on the fight. There is only one thing certain about the war, Churchill added, and that is "disappointment and that it is full of mistakes."

ALLIED FORCES LACK FIGHTING EFFICIENCY

Crushing Defeats Drive Leaders Into Confusion, Disunity

In four months after the outbreak of the War it seems that leaders of America have just come to realize that war cannot be won by a mass production of armaments. In a recent address to the British people, Lease-Lend Administrator Harry Hopkins declared, as if he had hit upon a great discovery: "There is a big tough job ahead. We are not going to win the war by production alone. It will be won by fighting."

Coordinated efforts of the military headquarters and Government leaders are prerequisite to a successful prosecution of war. But efficient and unified conduct of strategic plans is hardly noticeable in Allied military leadership. Exposing how laggardly affairs are conducted by the United States Government and military circles, Hanson Baldwin, a noted American military commentator, writing in the New York Times, said. "The renovation of the Administration is an essential prelude to a successful conduct of any war. The Government smells with the foul air exhaled by those upholding the outdated status quo, and runs counter to the spirit of the American people who respect speed and efficiency. One whole week is needed to transfer documents from one room to another in the United States Supreme Military Headquarters. Days are spent before any important military order is conveyed from the sanctum sanctorum of the military command to its various subcommands. How can one expect such muddled leaders to heighten public morale? The United States Army is corrupt with vicious nepotism, and it must be thoroughly purged for the sake of efficiency."

No Position to Send Troops

Pathetic also is the admission by Washington officials that their British ally is in no position to dispatch troops to the European continent to jostle from their position the 30 German divisions which are strongly entrenched in Northern France.

A still more frank admission of the inferiority of the British Navy was made by the London Daily Mail on April 17 which declared that "England cannot restore her domination of the seas and recapture her positions in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic, in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean without the help of the American fleet." But we ask where is the American fleet which can come to her aid?

After repeated reverses British forces have suffered on all fronts, not even the traditional tenacity of Albions seems equal to the situation. The Daily Mail is worried over the fact that Italy continues to call the Mediterranean a "Mare Nostrum" and continues: "after the French collapse, England has in the Mediterranean only Alexandria, as Malta is no longer considered a valuable base."

Naval Bases Reduced

"In the Indian Ocean," continues the same paper, "Colombo and Trincomalee cannot be used as naval bases after recent Japanese air attacks, and the only British bases near the Indian Ocean are, consequently, Durban, in Natal, South Africa, and Simonstown, on the Cape of Good Hope, both about 3,000 miles from Ceylon. Both of these ports," the paper adds, "can take care of only small vessels under 10,000 tons."

On the other hand, confusion and lack of unity in command are seen in Australia. Australian warhawks are not comfortable under the command of General MacArthur who they know, has deserted their comrades in the Bataan Peninsula. Not only that, Australian mothers are not entirely free from anxiety over their eligible daughters because of the "questionable gallantry" of American soldiers who came to protect them from Australian boys rather than to defend their country.

Leaders of declining Britain and the United States who value their lives almost always think of their safety first. Mr. Stimson, United States War Secretary, declared that he would see to it that sufficient safety measures would be provided before an offensive might be launched by American forces against the enemy. In his recent statement Mr. Stimson said: "Before leading a nation in a long lasting offensive we must know that our armament is reliable and that our defenses are sufficient to protect our forces and ourselves."

Pleasant People

Americans are a pleasant people to meet in a drawing room: there is likable naivety about them. In war, they show it in wishing to annihilate their enemy even though they themselves hope to escape with their skins. But they are now up against men who consider death in a battlefield as honor.

Thus, a series of crushing defeats which the Japanese Forces have inflicted upon Anglo-American forces has driven their high commands into confusion and disunity. Their widely-publicized spring offensive has been completely shattered before it has been given a finishing touch in London. Under such circumstances, how can the Allies expect to turn the surging tide of reverses in their favor? There is only one strategy left for them to pursue. It is what they call "tactical retreat," the retreat that ends in their home country just before they sue for peace.—I.M.

Pearls of Wisdom

If England were swallowed up by the sea tomorrow, which, a hundred years hence would most excite the love, interest and admiration of mankind—the England of the last twenty years, or the England of Elizabeth, of a time of splendid spiritual effort, but when our coal, and our industrial operations depending on coal, were very little developed?—M. Arnold (1867)

ADVENTUROUS LIFE UNDER SEA IN GERMAN U-BOAT SPOTLIGHTED

All Crew Proud of Standing at Duty Not Affected by Any Discomfort and Adversities

For weeks on end already we had experienced extremely bad weather in the sector assigned to us. Winter still reigned supreme on the North Atlantic. Time and again heavy rain squalls blotted out all visibility, and if it wasn't rain then it was fog.

Sometimes when lying in the narrow bunk in the forward torpedo room one could suddenly no longer hear the regular beat of the diesels. The multifold noises of a vessel laboring in a heavy sea ceased. The unnatural silence which followed, the sudden quietness made one sit up. Well, submerged again! Most probably once more no visibility up above.

The drunken, staggering motion of the boat rapidly ceases almost altogether. All that is still perceptible even at this depth is a regular gentle roll. The watch below in the forward torpedo room are asleep. To take a snooze, the submarine man calls it. He is fast asleep almost immediately, just as he happens to lie down. Neither music from the loudspeaker, nor the racket made by his comrades, nor an occasional extra heavy roll of the boat can disturb him. As long as he isn't flung bodily over the bunkboards, he snoozes through.

Loudest Noise

Softly the hammock ropes are creaking in their rings. At the moment the snoring of the lanky blonde oiler in the bunk below is to me the loudest noise. Once in a while a groan can be heard when he rolls over on his side, and the bilge-water swishes under the floor plates. In the bunk opposite a sleeper's head drops to the side, completely relaxed. His hand which is resting on his chest twitches from time to time.

These boys when they are resting show what can never be noticed when they are awake, that the long voyage is taxing their nerves, after all.

Again drops are falling on my forehead; water which condenses on the steel plates of the boat and collects on all ledges. However, by now one has got used to that. From the control station the low voices of the officer of the watch and the helmsman can be heard through the open bulkhead doors. The forward hydrovane clicks again with a soft sound and is silent once more. Evenly the boat is being kept in its position. The humming of the electro-motors does not penetrate as far as the forecastle.

It is quite like in a fairy tale, almost ominously quiet in the depth.

Charly, the blonde boy from the shores of the Baltic reads one of the innumerable novels which are passing from hand to hand on board. Close to the electric bulb in the brightest glare his head is resting, while the rest of the forecastle disappears in a dim twilight. Now he also stretches in his hammock and switches off the light.

Water Drips

Again and again the water drips from the ledges of the numerous pipelines which make the forward torpedo-room, in which the crew is quartered, appear like a gallery in a coal-mine. The bolster with the towel on top, woolen blankets, everything has been damp for weeks.

Uninterruptedly, sweat water condenses at the boats sides, runs down in small rivulets and cunningly drips off, mostly right onto the faces of the sleeping sailors. Everything is damp; especially the clothing in the lockers which are arranged besides, behind and above the bunks in the roundness of the inner hull. At last I fall asleep.

"All clear to surface!" I hear the skipper's voice from afar. It awakens me. Into every room the order is repeated by the watches. "Get ready, the watch on deck!" . . . . The chief engineer jumps up from his leather settle and takes over in the control station. The officer of the watch who has been sitting there on the chart table browsing in a book, dons again his thick clothing for the conning tower.

Impossible to Teach

The boat becomes alive. The men drop from bunks and hammocks, reach for their rubber boots and furlined waistcoats, which are needed above, but are otherwise used as pillows. "Pepi", the lad from Styria, reaches for his rubber-coat and sou'wester which are heaped on the radiator, diffusing a nasty smell. It is impossible to teach him not to put his wet gear on the radiator. He always finds a new excuse.

The motion of the boat has become more violent now; we should be at periscope depth. The hydrovane helmsmen by alternately moving the forward and stern hydrovanes are trying to equalize the motion of the submarine caused by the heavy sea.

The almost uninterrupted clicking and humming of the forward hydrovane machinery clearly indicates in the forward torpedo-room that the chief engineer experiences trouble in keeping the boat at an even depth and in a quiet position with the sea that must be running outside.

The commander is already crouching in the conning tower behind his ocular in order to see if the coast is clear.

"Lift the periscope a little more!" the voice of the commander can be heard from the conning tower. "The boat is cutting under!"—The hydrovanes are correspondingly adjusted in order to bring the boat to an even keel and to the ordered depth. Then he reports "Boat again at. . . . . meters." "Hold this depth if possible!", the commander orders, and after a while "Surface!"

Unpleasant Pressure

For a moment the air exhausters cause an unpleasant pressure on the ear-drums then the coming-tower manhole flies open, and the commander is on the bridge. Contact with the world outside has been reestablished. The watch on deck stands clear in the wireless-room and in the control station.

A careful look-out time and again is the fundamental prerequisite of every successful submarine voyage. If visibility is not too bad so that one has not to reckon with enemy destroyers which might all of a sudden emerge from the fog or the snow squalls screening the horizon it is important to stay on the surface as long as possible, to keep a careful look-out and to hunt up enemy convoys or single vessels.

If only the sea would calm down a little! In such weather—unless one is extraordinarily lucky—not much can be done. The long Atlantic swell still surrounds us like wandering mountains. The world around is a turmoil of steep, white-crested precipices smashing forward, followed by valleys which cause us to sink like into an abyss; heights, which for a moment lift us to the sky, then bury us again in a deep valley, a continuous, disorderly rise and fall.

The moment the boat surfaces, familiar noises can be heard in the forward topedo-room, which had so abruptly ceased when the boat submerged. Again the sea breaks crashingly against the vessel's sides, right behind our bunks, and roars and foams on deck. The water in the bilges rushes from one side to the other.

Radio Plays Music

The radio with some buzzing and whistling is again playing dance music, which, however, is interrupted once in a while when the foreship with the wireless antenna cuts under in a heavy comber. Stray sea-boots are grating over the floor plates from starboard to port and back.

The heavy case holding our stock of fresh lemons—which everybody likes to use for a seat—bangs from one side to the other. Every piece of gear which is hanging from the ceiling, the heavy rails for moving the torpedoes with their slides and chains, the hammocks slung from the pipelines, everything is violently gyrating round the boat's center of gravity.

"The watch on deck, man the conning-tower," one hears from the control station. Now the waiting figures thickly clad in leather coats and oilskins are squeezing themselves through the bulkhead and up to the manhole. "Hurry up, get a move on!" One man urges the other, and they are on deck. "Start air compressors" and soon after that "Diving stations, dismiss!"

The watch in the control station

(Continued on Page 3)

In the Periodicals

Domei Jumpo; a publication issued three times a month, Vol. 6, No. 10 dated April 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. All important news stories at home and abroad, and the development of the War of Greater East Asia during the early part of April are described in a summarized way. The magazine is largely divided into the following chapters; namely, World War Situation, Politics, Diplomacy, Finance, Economy, Social, Culture, East Asia, Europe and America, in which "the hot news of yesterday" are immediately available.

Senkyo Shukusei Jiho; a monthly publication by the Senkyo Shukusei Chuo Renmei, No. 100 dated April 15, 1942 (in Japanese): fully devoted to promote the spirit of the general election.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin; a pamphlet issued six times a month by the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo, No. 1,399 dated April 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 35 sen. The contents: Failure of Cripps' Mission to India, Britain's Despotic Administration in India, and British Policy in India.

Gendai, Vol, 23, No. 5, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. The leading articles: Japan's Role in Thought Warfare by Kametaro Iigura; Finances in Southern Regions and Currency Money Market Problems by Koji Matsuoka; the Fundamental Principle of Educational Renovation by Jinzo Abe; a Round-Table Conference on the Real Character of Thought Warfare; the Construction of New India by Tokuichi Asai; the Development of India's National Movement by Niki Kimura; Outline of "Sumera" World Reform by Akira Nakashoji; the National Defense Mining Resources in Southern Regions by Genichiro Watanabe; Self-Consciousness and Limit of Parliamentary Politics by Iwao Mitsuda; the Road of New Parliament by Mitsuru Ito; America's Northern Offensive Route Against Japan by Shichiji Ito, and the World War Strategy by Koji Sakai.

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 5, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. The leading articles: the Real Meaning of the Construction of Greater East Asia by Kunbi Watanabe; Way Intact from the Age of Gods by Teruoki Hoshino; Comment on the Genuine Restoration by Masaji Kageyama; Various Problems of the Reorganization of Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises by Yahei Nishitani; the Substance of the National Language Problem by Ko Saito; Words to Premier Tojo by Soho Tokutomi; Geographical Study on Alaska and Aleutian Islands by Mishige Komaki; Turbid India by Yakichi Terada; the Storm in Turkey by Kusuo Oya; England on the Eve of Revolution by Tatsuji Hanami, and Puzzle of a Pacific Continent by Koji Kataoka.

JAVA IS FAMILIAR WITH EMBLEM OF RISING SUN

Inhabitants' Lives Happy Under Japanese Administration

The rice-fields of Java ring the changes of the seasons simultaneously. Little green shoots spring from the rich black earth in one field, while the next field may be full of lush green rice plants, and again, right beside this, in the next paddy field, farmers are busily using their scythes to harvest the ripe grain. The mode of cultivation and harvest is almost identical with those of Japan.

Flights of night-herons swoop over the paddy-fields, while by the wayside, blood-red dragon-flies flit along as though they were engaged in ground-strafing operations. At night, fire-flies seem to be unable to recognize their usual haunts over the ponds and canals of sweet water, and alight on the tips of gleaming bayonets in the hands of the Japanese soldiers: The croaking of frogs here is just the same as those of the frogs in Japan. The soldiers are witnessing a curious season, novel to those who had never set foot on tropical lands. It is spring, summer and autumn at one and the same time.

The Javanese have become very familiar with the Japanese flag. They know it as the "matahari flag" by virtue of the Rising Sun emblem. Matahari means "sun" in their tongue. They recognize the "matahari" markings of the Japanese planes. Japanese Forces have been dubbed "matahari troops." They enthusiastically wave "matahari" flags in their hands in welcome of Japanese troops.

Villagers Enlightened

In one of the villages a group of natives was noisy over the problem of the "matahari" flag. The problem under dispute was the question as to whether the "matahari" depicted on the Japanese flag did or did not have radiating beams of sunshine. One faction stoutly maintained that there should be no beams, while the other faction held tenaciously to the view that the only "matahari" flag they had seen bore numerous red beams. And thereby hung the crux of the hotly discussed "Gordian Knot." The situation was saved from developing into an open rift by Japanese soldiers who happened to pass by. The villagers were enlightened by the explanation that there are two types of flag the flag with no beams was that of the Army and the one with beams is the Naval ensign. This explanation restored the endangered peace of this tranquil village. They now fully understood the situation. "Japan is truly the matahari country," they declared.

The Japanese language is already quite very familiar to natives of Surabaya as well as Batavia. On the day that Japanese Forces first marched into the streets of Surabaya on March 8, there was a certain air of loneliness because of the holiday in Java. The next day, however, all shops and stores blossomed into activity. Doors and windows opened once more and revealed the true appearance of the second largest city of Java.

The population dawned to the realization of the purpose of the Japanese Forces and saw that they could wholeheartedly rely upon them. Tramcars and automobiles as well as the native dokalou—a little horse-drawn cart—with the gay tinkling of ringing bells made the streets lively as traffic bustled to and fro. Railways and bridges, destroyed by enemy troops after evacuation from the city, are being speedily, reconstructed day by day by Japanese engineer units with the active cooperation of the natives.

In the streets, the broad-pennant of the Netherlands disappeared to be completely supplanted by the Japanese "matahari" flags. There is one story, substantiated by fact, that some tailors turned their needles to the trade of flag-makers.

Studying Japanese

The Japanese Forces have compiled a booklet of simple Japanese conversation for the benefit of the natives. They learn very quickly for they study the language with great zeal. They find much joy in displaying the words they have acquired by greeting the Japanese soldiers with "Ohayo."—Good morning—and "Arigato."—Thank you with smiling faces. At hotels and restaurants, advertisements and menus are in the Japanese language. The Japanese military currency is much welcomed by the natives and is in great demand. They refuse the old Dutch notes.

At the Radio Station, announcements are broadcast in Dutch and Javanese, urging the population to cooperate with the Japanese Forces.

Friendly scenes are evidenced everywhere in Java. The people understand that their lives will be happy under Japanese administration.

Gems of Truth

If we were faultless we should not be so much annoyed by the defects of those with whom we associate. —Fenelon

• • •

To acknowledge our faults when we are blamed, is modesty; to discover them to one's friends, in ingenuousness, is confidence; but to proclaim them to the world, if one does not take care, is pride.—Confucius

• • •

Think of your own faults the first part of the night when you are awake, and of the faults of others the latter part of the night when you are asleep.—Chinese Proverb

• • •

Of all the possessions of this life fame is the noblest; when the body has sunk into the dust the great name still lives.—Schiller

• • •

There is a limit where the intellect fails and breaks down, and this limit is where the questions concerning God, and freewill, and immortality arise.—Kant

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

ARASHI (Storm)
1926

By TOSON SHIMAZAKI

I took a small house in Azabu where, with the help of a maid, I undertook to establish a home for myself and my three boys, Taro, Jiro and Saburo, and my daughter, Sueko. With four growing children on my hands, the house was much too small and cramped. I endeavored to secure more commodious quarters but found nothing suitable. When I first moved into this place, I had brought only Taro and Jiro with me, having placed the other two children in the care of others. In due course of time, however, I sent for Sueko.

Taro was of a mild disposition. He was of that age when it would soon be necessary to don a middle school uniform. But Jiro was still in his mischievous childhood, so that Sueko, who had but recently joined her father and brothers, became the target of his teasing, boyish pranks, which frequently made her cry. In every one of these little skirmishes I had to mediate, soothing, appeasing, mollifying. I had even to manage the small domestic details of these motherless children, which ranged from the selection of their clothing to the arrangement of their diet and other little rituals of life. It was just at the time when the city was heavy with gloom following the rice riot, which had crushed the hearts of men into an ominous silence, and when talk of an impending strike by the municipal trolley car employes was being circulated. "In the home and in the streets outside—everywhere—a storm is raging," I told myself.

Looking After Children

Some time later I sent for my youngest child, Saburo, who had been placed in the hands of a wetnurse, and reared him myself. "Whether it is the rearing of three children, or of four children, it makes no difference to him who has to look after them."

It was thus that I managed to eke out my existence, fighting a chronic illness and scolding and placating the children. The children, meanwhile, pursued their own predilections as they grew with the years. I thought of bringing them up, each of whom possessed a temperament at variance with that of the others, in a manner most suited to their character. Taro, the eldest, was a boy of few words and rather timid. In order, therefore, to mould him into a strong and forceful man I decided that he should turn to farming.

Thus, I provided him with a piece of land in my native village on which there was a house, a paddy field and a small farm that could be cultivated single-handed, and a wooded tract that afforded sufficient firewood. Jiro and Saburo began attending an art studio that specialized in Western painting. Sueko went to a girls' high school and found sewing, knitting and crocheting decidedly to her taste. Saburo was by nature fervent and stormy, constantly demanding new things, and possessed a technique and an artistic turn of mind entirely at odds with those of Jiro. He was hardly inclined to show him his work, nor to see what his brother had accomplished. When I discovered that he was moved and inspired by the name of Ken Hayakawa, a man who had been regarded as a foe of the national administration and murdered in the confusion and turmoil of the Great Earthquake (of 1923), I was forcefully reminded of the fretfulness of our age.

When I decided to visit Taro's home in the country, I also persuaded Jiro to return to my native village, though for an entirely different reason than that of following in his brother's footsteps. His artistic taste was simple and naive and his progress rather slow, and it was my intention to let him pursue a life half devoted to farming and half to his art and choose a course different from that of Saburo, whatever his fancy dictated. Before sending him there I made a visit of about a week in the country with my daughter Sueko to look over Taro's new house. Taro, I found, had become a strong and healthy young farmer. Jiro was somewhat uneasy over the thought that life in the country might deaden his ability to paint. Nevertheless, it was finally decided that he should set out with his brushes for his elder brother's home in the country.

Farewell Dinner Given

The children got together and gave him a farewell dinner of curry and rice. Our small house, with two of the children gone elsewhere, would certainly become spacious. All at once the distance between my native village and Tokyo seemed to have shrunk. I felt a stream of parent-child sentiment coursing through that space between the mountainous field where Taro and Jiro would make their homes and the city where I resided. "Between that permanent home built for my children and my transient home, which is no different from a traveling abode, a bridge like a rainbow has been laid," I thought.

• • •

Soon after his wife passed away, Toson Shimazaki, the author, left his four young motherless children in the care of various relatives and traveled to France. For the next three years he made Paris his home amid the rumble of the World War. He then returned to his country and began a boarding-house existence with his first two sons, Taro and Jiro.

The present work is a singularly calm and impressionistic description of the "storm" that beset his life during the subsequent seven-year period, and of how it gradually subsided—a period of domestic responsibilities during which he rented a house, looked after his four

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,470 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

PREMIER TOJO BIDS VOTERS TO DO DUTY AT COMING POLLING

Seize Chance to Lay Foundation Stone of Greater East Asia, He Exhorts

STATE AND PEOPLE AS ONE

Campaign Violations and Absentees at Early Polls Show Marked Decrease

Premier General Hideki Tojo urged all the franchise holders of the nation to take the opportunity of laying the foundation stone for the establishment of Greater East Asia at the coming general election in his address delivered at the Hibiya Public Hall, Monday evening. His address was broadcast by JOAK.

"The War of Greater East Asia is an unprecedented war of the world. Not only does the destiny of Greater East Asia depend upon its outcome, but the future of the world will also be decided. For fulfilling our great mission, we must win this war. The coming stage following our glorious military victory will be the real test of our people, and also the time for strengthening our unity," the Premier said.

"Our enemies, the United States and the British Empire, have already lost the spirit to fight because of their repeated serious defeats. It is revealed by recent developments that the enemy does not hesitate in adopting any measure to cover up their defeats and to regain the confidence of their own people.

"At this moment, the people of Japan must realize that we are in the midst of war. That is to say, even those in the homeland must realize that they are fighting the war, becoming one with our fighting forces at the front. We must take various steps for the successful execution of the war and attain final glorious results.

"To meet these situations at home and abroad the internal condition must be intensified for attaining the objective of the war. That is the aim of the coming general election. Twenty elections have been held in the past, but the coming polls is the first to be held in the midst of the war, and it is aimed at fighting and winning the war. It is, therefore, a very important election held to meet a serious national demand.

Select Best Candidates

"Our people are burning with the eager desire to participate in the noble task of establishing Greater East Asia. I believe it is the great mission of the Imperial Diet to consolidate this eager desire to the people. The Government expects that through the coming general election, the Government and the people will be bound as one in selecting the best men of the country to the House of Representatives.

"The Government has asked General Nobuyuki Abe and others to direct their efforts in connection with the general election. By their efforts, candidates have been recommended, in an endeavor to select persons who will truly assist the Imperial Rule. I firmly believe that the system of recommending candidates will contribute much toward electing a House of Representatives which is truly Japanese in character.

"Fifteen million franchise holders will decide who will be appointed as members of the House of Representatives. Unless every one of you is awake, show patriotic sentiment, and think of the welfare of the nation, without being influenced by individual sentiments, there will be no opportunity for having a House of Representatives that will aid Imperial Rule.

"Whether the structure of truly national unity can be attained or not depends on the attitude of the people in the general election, on April 30. Therefore, our attitude to the election must be the manifestation of sincere patriotism, desiring to assist Imperial Rule in conformity with the Imperial Wish.

"Voting is the noble duty of the people. One who considers it a right or privilege may fail to fulfil his duty, or even not hesitate to put it to evil use. Such acts would be shameful as a Japanese subject, and particularly, when we think of the soldiers at the front.

"Franchise holders should cast their votes as though they are laying foundation stones for the establishment of Greater East Asia. The members of the families of franchise holders should assist them so as to enable them to fulfil their duty of assisting the Imperial Rule."

Violations Decrease

In the present election campaign, the cases violating election law have greatly decreased compared with the past elections, it is officially announced by the Home Ministry. This is believed to be due to the full cooperation given by the people in supporting and electing candidates who are really qualified for membership in the House of Representa-

(Continued on Page 2)

Voters Urged to Exercise Franchise

贊選舉貫徹大講
司東京府・警視廳・東京市・大政
講講
演

Premier Tojo called on the nation's voters yesterday to go to the polling places on April 30 to pick the right men for the Diet seats. Intelligent and conscientious voting, he said, was absolutely necessary because at the elections a new foundation stone for new East Asia was being laid.

VICHY UNITS ARRIVE IN MADAGASCAR ISLE

Move Taken to Forestall Attack On French Colony by Anglo-U.S. Forces

Asahi Service

ROME, April 26.—Important units of the French Navy arrived at Madagascar to defend the island against any possible occupation by the British-American forces, it is reported from Vichy.

Recognizing the importance of Madagascar in the future, the Vichy Government is believed to have realized the imminent danger of Allied attack on the island.

British Sent to Caucasus

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, April 26.—Many British high military officers, engineers and oil experts are now coming to the Caucasus, particularly to Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, and Mykov.

They are said to be railway and road construction superintendents, but are also believed to be entrusted with sabotage work for directing the destruction of oil fields in an emergency case.

Meanwhile, the Soviet authorities have mobilized in the Caucasus all men up to 65 years of age, and are building four defense lines in North Caucasus against the anticipated German spring offensive. These four defense lines run along the Don, Kupan and the Terek rivers.

Moreover, Soviet forces are now being massed at the Turkish frontier and along the Black Sea coast.

War Results Told

Domei

BERLIN, April 26.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following communique regarding the war situation.

On the eastern front, war industrial plants in Leningrad, Novorossijsk and on the Caucasus coast were bombed during daytime by German air forces, while German and Finnish troops in Lapland on the northwestern coast of Norway repelled strong enemy attacks and inflicted great losses on the enemy.

During the period between April 11 and 25, Soviet air forces lost 312 planes on the eastern front, of which 214 were shot down, 35 others were destroyed by antiaircraft gunfire and the remaining were smashed on the ground. During the period under review 36 German planes were lost on the eastern front.

In North Africa, docks of Tobruk were successfully bombed by German planes which shot down eight British planes. On the night of April 25 German planes raided the British airfield near the Suez Canal, while air raids were carried out all day long with strong effect against barracks and military camps on Malta.

Light German bombers sank three British freighters totaling 10,000 tons off the Isle of Wight yesterday. On the same day British bombers, which under strong fighter protection approached to the coast of occupied territories, met in combat by German fighters in which 19 British craft were shot down.

In retaliation against British air

(Continued on Page 2)

Sato Sees Lozovski

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 26.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, met S. A. Lozovski, Vice-Foreign Commissar, at the Foreign Office, at 5:20 p.m. today and conferred with him for about half an hour.

His Majesty Cables Message of Thanks To King of Thailand

His Majesty the Emperor today cabled a message of thanks to the King of Thailand for the personal message and the presents conveyed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, head of the Thai congratulation mission, it was made known Monday, according to Domei.

NEW ASIA

Policewomen in Manila

Domei

MANILA, April 27.—After one and a half month of training, 41 Filipino policewomen today embarked on their duty of maintaining peace and order in Manila.

They were selected among from more than 150 applicants and have knowledge of Japanese.

Meantime, the Red Cross Society in the Philippines will be reorganized as an organ independent of the American Red Cross Society.

The chairman of the board of directors of the new Filipino Red Cross Society will be selected from among Filipinos, and 15 directors will be appointed from among both Japanese and Filipinos.

To Fete Tenchosetsu

The Rising Sun flag will wave from every housetop and public and private building in occupied Philippines to celebrate the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor on April 29, according to an Asahi dispatch received here from Manila.

The felicitous occasion will be observed with due ceremonies conducted by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines.

The Provisional Government of the Philippines has resolved to call upon its citizens to observe the first celebration of His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday in the islands by ordering its citizens to raise the Rising Sun flag over their homes.

Moreover, Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Provisional Philippines Government, will express words of felicitation in a radio broadcast over station KZRH at 7 a.m. tomorrow and 11 a.m., will pay his respects to the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in the Philippines, it was said.

Work Hours Extended

To pump new blood into the life of Java and consequently to contribute toward construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese Military Administration in Bandoeng has decided to extend the working hours of the Government offices, banks and private concerns, as well as those of shops in general, effective from the most felicitous occasion of His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday which falls on April 29, a dispatch from Bandoeng to the Asahi reports.

In consequence of this new ruling, all the Government offices, the working hours of which had been from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the past, are to work from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. The working hours of banks and private companies have been fixed at from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. instead of from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. as in the past. All shops will be open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. instead of from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and the three hours for midday naps during which time the shops were closed in the past have been ruled out, the Asahi added.

AXIS WAR LEADERS PRESENTED BLADES

Germany, Italy and Thailand Honored by Rescript Promotion Society at Seiyoken

(Picture on Page 2)

At a presentation ceremony held in Shinto style at the Seiyoken in Uyeno at 6 p.m. Monday, the Promotion Society for the Spirit of the Imperial Rescript presented swords to the heroes of Germany, Italy, and Thailand, who have rendered extraordinary services in the war.

The ceremony was attended by Ambassador Eugen Otto of Germany, Ambassador Mario Indelli of Italy, Major-General Paya Sorakit Bisan of Thailand as proxy for Ambassador Nai Derik Chinamu, and 25 other officials of the three nations.

Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, Director of the Bureau of Peerage and Heraldry attended as a guest. The Society was represented by more than 80 members, including General Senjuro Hayashi, President of the Society, General Shigeru Honjo, Adviser, and Admiral Hidesuke Yamamoto.

After the purifying ceremony, President Hayashi presented Ambassadors Ott and Indelli with three swords each and the Thai Military Attache with two swords.

The presentation ceremony was closed with the addresses of thanks by the three.

These Japanese swords will be awarded in Germany and Italy to the three who have rendered extraordinary services in the Air Force, the Army, and the Navy, while they will be given in Thailand to the two outstanding heroes of the Army and the Navy.

Concerning the presentation by the Shochoku Seishin Shinkokai, presided by General Senjuro Hayashi, of Japanese swords to officers of the armed forces of Italy, Germany and Thailand, the three countries that, united by innumerable ties with Japan, are fighting to create a new order of the world, the Italian news agency, Stefani, reported, the following:

Accepting the kind offer of the Society, Premier Mussolini named the following Italian officers as recipients of this honor.

For the Army: General Giovanni Messe commander of the Italian Expeditionary Corps on the Soviet front.

For the Navy: Vice-Admiral Luigi Biancheri, commander of the zone of the Aegean Sea.

For the Air Force: General Pilot Ferruccio Ranza, commander of the fourth zone.

General Messe has been engaged for nine months in the war on the Russian front. During this time, the Italian Expeditionary Corps has competed in courage with their German comrades, fighting, without resting, against an enemy numerically superior and hostile weather conditions. The Italian troops, composed of men from the Mediterranean, have faced and conquered, after a torrid summer and a muddy autumn, the most hard winter of snowstorms, ice and temperatures of 30, 40 degrees below zero.

From December to March, the positions gained by the Italian troops in the Donets Basin, have

(Continued on Page 2)

No Press Conference

As Tenchosetsu falls on Wednesday, there will be no press conference of foreign correspondents with the Spokesman of the Board of Information on Wednesday, April 29.

TURKISH WAR ENTRY IN LINE-UP OF AXIS NOW VIEWED LIKELY

Throwing Over of Neutrality Said Matter of Time as Soviet Menace Grows

BRITISH INTRIGUES SEEN

Ankara Views European Peace Possible Only Under Aegis Of Germany

Domei

BERLIN, April 27.—Sergei Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, yesterday met and conferred for two hours and a half with Haydor Aktai, Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who has returned to Ankara for a short stay, according to a Domei dispatch from Ankara.

Although nothing was revealed regarding the nature of the conversations, political observers here put considerable significance on the meeting in view of the fact that Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, recently stated to Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to the Court of St. James, that the aggravation of relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union will not be favorable for the Allied prosecution of the war, the dispatch said.

With Turkey gradually leaning toward the Axis, Britain is making every effort to bring western Asiatic countries under its sway. However, it is evident that Turkey will come round to the Axis side regardless of the British intrigues, quotes an Asahi dispatch from Bangkok on Monday.

The latest trend in western Asia shows that Turkey will soon join hands with Germany, flinging aside its long-standing neutral position, the Asahi dispatch, based on the radio news obtained at Bangkok, declared. The report even suggested that it would not be long before some German forces would make their peaceful advance into Turkey.

Meanwhile, the Soviet troops stationed in Iran the dispatch also says, have lately reached the size of five divisions, while the number of British forces in Iraq and Syria are believed to be some 200,000 strong. These troops are reported to have been mustered around the Turkish borders so as to be ready against any situation to be brought about in Turkey.

Britain, it is said, has secretly concluded an agreement with Soviet Russia approving the Soviet troops' advance into any part of Iran and also promising that Britain will not object to Soviet control of the Dardanelles.

The alleged agreement, though frequently denied by British Ambassador to Turkey Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, is strongly offending Turkey, proving a dominant factor in causing Ankara to draw closer to the Axis side.

Turkey Watching Movements

Another factor for Turkey to consider in this connection is the recent coming into power of Pierre Laval as President of the French Cabinet Council at Vichy. The event is a most vivid sign showing that whole Europe can only have peace and order under Axis influence. This, together with the latest turn of the Libyan front situation favorable to the Axis, will leave nothing for Turkey to fear on its suspected move.

Then there is an economic agreement among Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey, which compels Ankara to be closely connected with Germany at least on economic matters.

All in all, the Asahi asserts that Turkey's decisive step to place itself on the Axis side is now only a question of time. The recent withdrawal of part of the Turkish troops stationed in Thrace to be transferred to the Iranian border, may be regarded as the first concrete sign of the suspected Turkish intention.

Iran Worries Turks

D.N.B.

ISTANBUL, April 27.—Turkish concern about developments in Iran was expressed in an article, written by Deputy Yunus Nadi in the paper "Cumhuriyet". Nadi wrote that the complaints which the Iranian Premier Suheyli had voiced in the Iranian Parliament indicated that conditions were not

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Notice

Tomorrow being a national holiday in celebration of His Majesty the Emperor's 41st Birthday, there will be no evening issue of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

NAVY UNITS SEIZE MOLUCCAS, NORTH HALF W. NEW GUINEA; FULL OCCUPATION REPORTED

Areas Fully Controlled By Imperial Forces On April 19

CHIANG QUITS BURMA

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 10:45 a.m. April 28.—Imperial Naval Forces commenced operations against the Moluccas and the northern half of Western New Guinea on March 31, and completely occupied all strategic points in these areas on April 19.

Chiang Withdraws Troops

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 27.—Chiang Kai-shek, disappointed by the successive defeats of the Anglo-Indian forces in Burma, and particularly by their lack of cooperation with the Chungking forces, has ordered withdrawal of all Chungking troops in Burma, information reaching a Chinese company here from Chungking stated.

The Chungking financial circles, the report added, are perturbed by the suspension of business at all branches of the Bank of China in Burma following the withdrawal of all British banking institutions there.

Cebu Landing Described

Asahi Service

CEBU, April 27.—A certain number of vessels carrying units of a Naval landing party joined similar units of the Army convoyed by warships at the southernmost point of Negros Island at 5:30 p.m. on April 9 and proceeded northward along Bohol Strait, reports an Asahi correspondent.

At dawn on the following day, a group of transports continued its voyage toward the west coast of the island while the other proceeded in the direction of Cebu City. In the distance was Mactan Island, from which could already be observed columns of smoke shooting skyward. The enemy had apparently set fire to the gasoline tanks.

When off Argao, some 30 miles southeast off Cebu City, a part of the transports came to an abrupt halt and a few minutes later, a dense smoke screen was spread out from beyond the first transport, the landing party losing no time in preparing for their next move.

Silently praying for a successful landing, the vessels sped toward Cebu. Suddenly, clouds of smoke spouted skyward in one part of the city which quickly spread to several other places.

Trembling with rage as they hastily tightened the cords of their steel-helmets in preparation for a landing, the soldiers said: "The damned . . .. have resorted to 'scorched earth' tactics again!"

As we neared our destination, the dense black smoke in some places had changed to raging flames, presenting a ghastly scene. From a vantage point I saw that the central part of the city and that extending along the coast was reduced to a sea of flames and furthermore, the blaze was rapidly spreading in all directions.

No Enemy Sighted

Two staff employes of the Daido Trading Company, who were to act as guides, explained that the fire was raging around the Japanese community. The wireless from the air units informed us that they had sighted no enemy planes. Avoiding the mines, we progressed slowly toward the Customs House, guns barking from the warship in the lead. Overhead, we could hear the drones of our airplanes mingled with the faint rat-tat-tat of machine-guns.

The second ship among the transports daringly pulled alongside the pier, but not a single shot was fired from the enemy. Grim in feature, the soldiers, each armed with a bayonetted-rifle, lined up determinedly on the deck, the cold steel gleaming menacingly in the morning sun.

It was 10 a.m. The Imperial Forces had succeeded in performing a feat unprecedented in the history of warfare! They had effected a landing in the face of the enemy in broad daylight!

Carefully following the Japanese Forces which were surging toward the enemy position, I crouched low as I advanced. Suddenly, someone shouted, "Enemy!" I jumped into a nearby shell-hole just in time to avoid a hail of bullets directed in our direction.

As the hours passed, during which a terrific exchange of fire took place with the enemy, the raging flames were rapidly closing in on the enemy from their rear while the buildings behind us were likewise enveloped in flames, the dense

(Continued on Page 2)

Togo Extends Greetings

The Foreign Minister warmly shook the hand of Lieutenant-General Phy Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, leader of the Thai Mission, as he welcomed the distinguished leader and his party to a banquet last evening held at his official residence.

White Russian Tells Thrilling Escape When War Overtakes Ship Near Manila

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, April 27.—Escaping from terror-stricken Calcutta to Lashio and from there across the Burma route into Burma, and finally returning to Shanghai via Kunming on April 26, a White Russian, formerly a third engineer of a British merchant ship, which was overtaken by the war on its way to Manila from Shanghai, gave a vivid account of his perilous adventures through enemy territories.

"The ship I was on board left Shanghai for Manila in early December last year," When I arrived at Palembang in Sumatra on December 16, the city was already in confusion as the result of the war.

"On my way from Hongkong to the Philippines, the ship was mistaken for a Japanese ship and was machine-gunned by American warplanes near Palawan Island.

"When the ship entered the port of Calcutta on February 21, the port was crowded with refugee ships as reports were circulated that several British ships and men-of-war had been sunk by the Japanese Air Force a little while before.

Ordered to Evacuate

"When I resigned from my post, and finding no hope in the future of my company, the Indian Government-General ordered me to evacuate from India.

"I left Calcutta for Lashio by plane on March 16. Afraid of a possible air raid by the Japanese warplanes, the authorities there were actively recruiting volunteers but the people seemed to be indifferent to the call.

"I left Lashio on March 17 in a charcoal-gas driven truck for Kunming, arriving there on April, 1. The conditions there were terrible. The shortage of daily necessaries in Kunming was almost unimaginable. There were absolutely no milk, sugar, bread and drinks to be bought in that city. The prices of existing materials were so high, for a shirt cost from $100 to $140 and a pair of socks, $50.

"I stayed in Kunming for 11 days. It was funny to see that whenever the air raid alarm was sounded, the policemen were the first to flee into shelters.

"Then I went to Kinhwa in Chekiang Province via Kweilin in Kwangsi Province. The train on this line was terrible. It was operated with firewood, owing to the shortage of coal, and ran at a snail's pace.

"The city of Kinhwa was on the alert as it was rumored that the Japanese Air Force would shortly come to raid the city. A shortage of materials was no less acute in this city than in Kunming. A pair of shoes cost 800 Yuan.

"As far as I had observed, the people inhabiting the non-combating areas under the Chungking rule all hope the war would come to an end as early as possible. I might add that the Burma route was, against my expectation, so narrow that a motor-truck could barely pass along it."

CHUCHOW IN CONFUSION AS PLUNDERERS ACTIVE

Japanese Air Attacks Bring Decree Forcing People to Leave Homes at Night

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 27.—A Chinese refugee arriving here today from Chuchow, in Chekiang Province reported that confusion and pillaging is rife there.

Fear-ridden by successive and devastating Japanese air attacks on advance enemy air bases at Lishui, in central Chekiang Province, Yushan and Kian, in Kiangsi Province as well as Chuchow, defense authorities in the latter city are reported to be forcing its inhabitants to evacuate the metropolis between the hours of 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. every day.

Due to this decree, Chuchow is described as a city of the dead during those hours except for activities of plundering bands, while extreme confusion reigns as innocent inhabitants stream back into the city after 3 a.m. to find their homes ransacked, the escaped witness said.

AMERICAN CLUB PREMISES CONVERTED TO SERVE ASIA

Southern Development Bank Occupies Former Social Center Of Foreigners in Tokyo

The former premises of the American Club in Marunouchi, Tokyo made its reappearance Monday as the office of the Southern Development Bank which was established recently for the promotion of industrial development in the southern areas, reports Domei.

It is recalled that the American Club was established in 1937 by American residents in Tokyo, and had served as the social center of Americans and other foreign nationals here. It was closed soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December last.

Mitani Presents Credentials

Domei

VICHY, April 27.—Takenobu Mitani, new Japanese Ambassador to France, today presented his credentials to Marshal Philippe Petain, head of the State, in the presence of Premier Pierre Laval.

RACKETEERS ACTIVE IN LONDON MARKETS

Food Shortage Causes Illegal Dealings—Even Children Resort to Bribing

The atmosphere of a "losing war" is fast gaining ground in war-torn London, and taking advantage of the food famine there, the racketeers are operating far and wide, presenting a virtual gangdom which was prevalent in the United States during the erstwhile days of prohibition, reports an Asahi correspondent from Buenos Aires.

A year has gone by since those devastating air raids by the Luftwaffe, the correspondent states, and spring is once again visiting the British capital, but the Londoners, with the effect of the raids still fresh in their minds, are prone to be enveloped in gloom, a phenomenon so uncharacteristic of spring.

The nightly light control may not be so difficult to endure since the people are long accustomed to wartime conditions, but the acute shortage of gasoline seems to be affecting them terribly for the transportation means, as a result, have been considerably curtailed.

The trains are congested beyond description, and moreover, the schedules are absolutely unreliable, while hotels and rooming houses are full of soldiers on leave.

Shortage of Foodstuffs

Another thing that greatly troubles the Britishers is the shortage of various foodstuffs. At the instruction of the Mayor of London, bread baked from flour has completely disappeared from the market, brown bread made of oat and corn taking its place. The allocation of sugar per person is half a pound each week; butter, two ounces; meat, half a pound; milk, one liter and eggs, practically none.

The two and a half years of war has thrown the British people at the bottom of despair insofar as their daily living is concerned, but since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they have been pushed farther into the depth of gloom as the press revealed the losses of Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, the Netherlands East Indies, etc. in rapid succession.

The influential dailies are trying feverishly, on the other hand, to raise the public morale by vainly promising brighter days ahead, but their attempts are pitifully shattered by the operation of those in the London underworld.

Now and then, ships laden with provision make port at Liverpool from the United States, and the cargoes are discharged at the wharf. So far, so good, but once they are landed, the commodities immediately disappear. In order to get to the bottom of the mystery, Scotland Yard got busy and exposed, to the astonishment of the Londoners, the lively activities of the racketeers.

Racketeers Get Busy

It was disclosed, the report continues, that unscrupulous brokers took orders for commodities indispensable to the operators of hotels, bars, department stores, restaurants, etc. over the telephone and purchasing the requirements from the underworld sources at extraordinary prices, delivered them to these people at still higher prices.

The condition is such that even the school children, not to mention the housewives, are busy in bribing the managers of the provision stores, and consequently, the amount required toward this end constitutes an important part in drafting the household budget.

Still another difficulty experienced by the British public is the lack of coal, and Londoners particularly who had an extremely cold winter, had to put up not only with hunger but with biting cold as well.

Britain is rich in coal deposits, the correspondent says, but the British Government had mobilized a huge number of miners to participate in the war so that the work at the mines was considerably hampered. Another reason for the coal famine is that the mine workers are content with earning only the amount sufficient to make both ends meet since the more they work, the more they have to pay in taxes.

Not so long ago, the reporter writes, some 300 sailors of a merchant vessel, in accordance with an instruction from the British Seamen's Association, refused to board the ship when it was about to leave port on the ground that the treatment they received was simply terrible.

One of the sailors stated that the food served on board was worse than that fed to dogs, adding that the 300 crew members were provided with but two wash-basins.

In a nutshell, the correspondent declares that all indications point to only one thing: that the Britishers are fighting a losing war.

Vichy Units Arrive In Madagascar Isle

(Continued From Page 1)

raids against residential quarters of German towns strong German bomber formations from a low altitude last night attacked Bath, a town in southern England, with destructive effect, and another night raid was staged against military objectives on the Scottish east coast.

On the night of April 25, British bombers again raided the city of Rostock on the northern sea of Germany destroying residential quarters, various valuable memorials of culture and welfare institutions and causing a large number of casualties among innocent citizens. British planes again carried out harassing flights to southern Germany and protectorate but German planes shot down nine of them.

Japan's Appreciation Shown

General Senjuro Hayashi, as head of the Imperial Rescript Promotion Society, offers one of the society's sword gifts to Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott of Germany. Three war leaders of Germany and Italy, respectively, as well as two high military men of Thailand were honored at the function.

Monarch of the Seven Seas

The Second of a Series of Brilliant Submarine Experiences by Sohachi Yamaoka, A Famous Novelist

The cruise was only a short one, but my experiences during even this short cruise were so varied and vivid that 100 quarto sheets would not suffice to contain all my impressions if I wrote them all down.

The mine-chief was starting fixedly at a chart and giving orders about the transference of water to the various tanks. The side-steersman and the strait-steersman stood like graven images at their posts. The orderly was constantly kept busy relaying the orders from the Commander. The chief-electrician was rushing about among his subordinates, and the operators in the engine-room were trying to wipe off the sweat that kept pouring down their faces.

It was terribly hot in that engine-room: I looked at the thermometer, and was astonished to see that it registered 48 C. The heat from the engine-room seemed to permeate the whole of the confined space in the submarine. I glanced fore and aft, and saw the torpedo-gunners standing ready and alert at their posts.

The sound-detection operator was gazing at the dial in front of him, turning it this way and that. The wireless operator was bending over his dials and switches. Everywhere I looked I saw machinery. Machinery here, machinery there, and machinery all around. Even the ejection of slop water from the kitchen was done by machinery.

I forgot I was under the surface of the sea. The throb of the machines beat into my ears, and I felt I was no longer human. I was a machine. All the machines must work perfectly, or else the submarine would suffer.

If a man walking on a road saw a stone in his path, his feet would automatically avoid it. The coordination of brain and muscle is so perfect that the action is done without conscious act of will.

Absolute Coordination

The coordination between Commander and crew is the same. The Commander is the brain of the submarine, the crew are the muscles. Unless there is absolute trust between them, smooth and coordinate action is impossible. Thinking of such things, a sudden thought struck me. If a factory were built on land, containing all the machinery in the submarine, it would occupy several acres. How was it then that so many people, in addition to the machinery, could be contained in this submarine?

Everywhere I walked, I saw piles of provisions. Operators were standing on duty at all the various gadgets. I walked about trying to find space, and found it not. I mentally calculated the cubic space in the submarine. There was room only for 25 men at the most. The crew numbered more than that.

I looked at my watch. Only half an hour had passed since we had submerged. A sinking feeling seized me in the pit of my stomach. Only half-an-hour, and already the air within the submarine had become stale. I found difficulty in breathing. I walked from compartment to compartment, but not once was I able to stand upright. And I am only five and a half feet tall. Bulbs and various contraptions hung from the ceilings, and operators were standing on duty below them. Between the compartments were stout metal doors. The doorways were circular, about three feet in diameter, and I had to stoop to go through them. My feeling of being choked increased. And then suddenly I realized the glory of it all. Yes, the glory of it.

The indomitable spirit of victory pulsed and throbbed in that confined space, the spirit that had made the Japanese Navy the greatest in the world. What was a little personal discomfort? What was life itself? The Empire must go on.

Sleep Like Babies

That night I witnessed a scene in the crew's room that I shall never forget as long as I live. We had already risen to the surface, but the heat in the submarine was terrific. Sweat was pouring down the backs of everyone. And yet in that awful heat the crew slept peacefully like new-born babies. The room was small. I thought it could contain only about eight men. I was astonished, when I opened the door, to see about 30 men sleeping soundly in that cramped space. They slept shoulder to shoulder, wedged tight like sardines, the sweat glistening on their faces, and their muscular chests heaving gently as they slept the sleep of the exhausted. I closed the door softly, uttering a silent prayer for the safety of those gallant men.

Warfare does not end in a single day. Nor does a submarine cruise. It usually happens that a submarine is under water the whole day, rising to the surface only during the nighttime. Some submarines continue this sort of existence for two months or more, and the crew do not see the sun during all that time. How precious, then, must the sunshine and the fresh air be to them when they can enjoy them.

I had been only a few hours below the surface, and yet when I came up again, how sweet the air tasted! Never before had I realized the utter blessedness, the sweetness, of fresh air. It was an experience that I shall never forget.

When the submarine rose to the surface, the hatches were opened, and the powerful suction engines sucked the air into the engine room. As I said before, the velocity of the air rushing through the hatches reaches a speed of 30 meters a second.

I stood with the crew below the hatches. The men were gulping in the fresh air as though they were swallowing something solid. I could only gasp like a gold-fish flapping its gills, dilating my nostrils to the utmost to enjoy the air. I am sure the nostrils have a sense of taste too. I'm quite sure of it.

(To Be Continued)

Turkish War Entry In Line-Up of Axis Now Viewed Likely

(Continued From Page 1)

at all favorable in his country.

The impression which this speech created was rather strange since the Premier declared on the one hand that democracy was the form of government desired by most Iranian people, while on the other hand he stated it had been experienced that neither the Government was satisfied with the Parliament nor the Parliament satisfied with the Government.

Officially the occupation Powers had transferred the rule of the country to the son of Shah Riza Pahlevi, but it was felt that the Government as well as the Parliament in Iraq merely existed as puppets without any real connection with the State and the people. Unrest among the population was increasing daily, Nadi wrote.

The writer then referred to the article in the "Journal de Geneve" which stated that the resignation of the pro-British Premier Furugi and the appointment of the pro-Soviet Premier Suheyli indicated a resumption of the historic battle for influence between the two occupation Powers. If this were actually the case it would certainly make uprisings and anarchy understandable to outsiders.

It was now a most urgent necessity to bring about normal conditions in Iran which was the immediate neighbor of Turkey. The Deputy closed his article by declaring that this should not be done too late, and that it was already high time now.

Harada Meets Maglione

Domei

ROME, April 27.—Ken Harada, first Japanese Minister to the Vatican, today conferred with Cardinal Maglione, Secretary of State of the Holy See.

Japanese Navy Occupies Moluccas and North Part Of Western New Guinea

(Continued From Page 1)

smoke making it difficult for us to breathe. A few minutes later, we received information to the effect that the Seminario St. Carlos and the St. Augustine church were filled with enemy troops.

One of our corps which took a round-about course to the enemy's rear scattered the enemy troops in all directions. Shortly afterward, two enemy planes flew overhead but as the dense smoke obstructed their view, they reduced their altitude to attack us. But before they could achieve their object, one of our seaplanes challenged them, chasing them away toward the sea.

A spectacular dog-fight followed, in which one of the enemy was quickly shot down while the other escaped into the clouds.

Conflagration Spreads

The wind gained in velocity, fanning the flames which seemed to have, by this time, spread to the whole of the City of Cebu, and I could see a group of about 60 Chinese, Spaniards and natives being led to safety by members of the landing party. The scorching heat caused by the fire made it almost unbearable for me to stay so that I proceeded toward North America Street.

The ancient Spanish buildings and other luxurious structures were being reduced to ashes one by one, and the series of explosions mingled with the crackling fire, for the enemy had planted dynamite in these buildings in resorting to "scorched earth" strategy.

Toward 3:30 p.m., after five and a half hours of street fighting, the Japanese Forces occupied a position on the eastern front while the Army Units, which had left part of the troops at Argao, landed at a point about five kilometers away from the outskirts of Cebu and succeeded in making connections with another unit toward 6 p.m.

On the following morning, or on April 11, they proceeded to an airfield occupied by another unit on the previous night. It was a first-class airport, with a spacious runway enabling the landing of heavy bombers and equipped with a hangar capable of accommodating 10 fighter planes. Four barracks and residential quarters of the officers were also found within the compound.

Learning that the city had been wiped clean of the enemy, I boarded an automobile driven by a Spanish gentleman who volunteered to cooperate with the Japanese Forces, and sped toward a public school in which were 283 Japanese residents of Cebu (80 were women and children) who were rescued by the Imperial Forces.

The entire route was lined with charred remains of dwelling houses, with traces of smoke still visible in some places. Seventy per cent of Cebu, the second largest city in the Philippines, was reduced to shambles and all that reflected in my eyes was a vast stretch of burnt fields.

I thought to myself: "So this is the true color of the Americans—the Americans who, at the sacrifice of the innocent natives, pave a way for their own interests. Yet, they call themselves the masters of world civilization. Bah!"

Most of the Japanese residents, who built up their foundation through years of ceaseless toil and hardships, are now left almost penniless and they must start all over again. However, every one of them is determined to work his way to the top again. Toward dusk on April 11, the Army landing party received a word of appreciation from a number of Axis subjects whom they had rescued from internment.

Though the city is in total ruins, it will not be long before its former status will be restored by the amazing constructive power of the Japanese.

Corregidor Raids Told

Asahi Service

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 26.—Particulars of the Japanese Air Force raids over Corregidor Island, which is struggling in its death agony, were revealed by three commanders, who had taken part in air attacks on the fortress scores of times since late March.

Commander Zen-ichi Muto said:

"On March 24 when the Imperial Japanese Air Force carried out its first air raid on Corregidor, our unit began to bomb the island at noon. The moment we commenced bombardment, the enemy anti-aircraft guns simultaneously opened fire against our formation from 40 artillery positions scattered all over the island. Their firing was so accurate that I almost praised the enemy gunners.

"Through the clouds of gunfire smoke, our formation of heavy bombers flew and released all the bombs we carried over the military barracks and the power plant at the head of the polliwog-shaped island. In this air raid our side suffered no losses in men or machines.

Objectives Are Bombed

"Making this the start of attack, our air force continued its bombardment on the island fortress day and night, blasting the watertanks, pillboxes, artillery positions and the enemy's headquarters.

"The enemy anti-aircraft guns, of course, furiously fired at our bombers. Naturally, we concentrated our bombs on the anti-aircraft gun positions and succeeded in reducing several of them.

"We carried out night air raids also. When we flew at a low altitude, the enemy searchlights, totaling 16, simultaneously concentrated their beams on our formation. However, our bombers flew through the screen of gunfire and rays of light, to successfully bomb the airdrome. Recently we found not a single enemy plane in the airdrome. They must have fled somewhere.

"The control of the air has been completely in our hands. I am sure it will not be long before the fortress island breathes its last."

Commander Bunzo Matsui told as follows:

"Besides raining bombs, we scattered bills urging the enemy to surrender but no reply has so far come. It seems that the enemy, unable to flee from the island, is reluctantly continuing a desperate fight.

Well Fortified Island

"The military establishments underground, however, seem to be very strong and well-built. Notwithstanding that the surface of the island is shattered and scarred all over, the fortresses are still roaring from time to time.

"I must admit the activities of the anti-aircraft guns and the searchlights are amazingly efficient on Corregidor. Thus, we have had great difficulties in bombing this island."

Commander Heizo Ozawa declared:

"In a certain air raid when the enemy fire was most vigorous, I found one plane of the formation suddenly leave the formation and fall. Then I saw the pilot of the plane waving his hand.

"As the entire formation was literally muffled in a screen of enemy fire, I could do nothing to help. I waved my hand in response. The pilot manfully answered my sign and the machine crashed on the enemy position, a human bomb.

"Every time we go on a flying expedition, all the planes receive scars from enemy fire. That no accident has ever happened to our planes in the scores of expeditions we conducted save only one case, manifests the excellent quality of the Japanese warplanes. My machine was once severely hit and the left engine disabled, but nevertheless I managed to fly back to the base safely."

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 28

NICHI NICHI—Hitler's Speech
ASAHI—Fuehrer Declares Spring Offensive
YOMIURI—Supreme Dictatorship for Hitler

Hitler's Speech

NICHI NICHI—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, in his address to the Reichstag Sunday, asked for "the explicit confirmation for the legal right to make every one do his duty and to condemn to common cashiering or to remove from office or position anyone who fails to do his duty." The Reichstag gave unanimous approval to the Fuehrer's request.

Thus for the purpose of winning the war, the powers of Fuehrer Hitler has been further increased. The people and leaders of Germany declared to the world their determination to fight until they will have thoroughly smashed the warmongering Churchill and Roosevelt Governments.

It is not for us to speculate here on the strategy and direction of the expected German spring offensive. Since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, however, German submarines have been carrying out large-scale operations in vast waters of the Atlantic delivering stunning blows to American and British sea power. This can be said to be a preparatory operation for the spring drive. Already sinking a total tonnage of 16,000,000 tons, German submarine units have been intensifying their activities in the Atlantic.

Fuehrer Hitler, moreover, stressed in his address that the numerical strength of German submarines has been increased month after month, adding that the submarine force of the German Navy is now far greater and more powerful than during the first World War.

The United States, one of the outstanding petroleum producing countries, is reported to be suffering from an acute shortage of petroleum. This has been caused by the shortage of tankers due to the activities of Axis submarines. The inability of the United States to extend adequate aid to the Soviet Union is also undoubtedly caused by the operations of Axis underwater craft.

It is clear in the Fuehrer's address that Axis submarine operations in the Atlantic are carried out in concert with Japan's campaign against America and Britain, and that they have been encouraged by "the heroic actions and matchless victories" of this country. In merely four months, the powerful Imperial Forces have wiped out Anglo-American influence from East Asia.

"Cooperation among Japan, Germany, Italy and other allied nations will have no less great results also on the other theaters of war," he said, adding "the heroic fight of the Japanese people during the past few months has shown that it was most foolish to provoke the Japanese nation into war." The only question left now is the means of dealing the last fatal blow to the United States and Britain by the joint operations of Japan, Germany and Italy.

Fuehrer Declares Spring Offensive

ASAHI—In his speech on April 26, Fuehrer Hitler reviewed the military situation and asked the German people for their firm determination to fight through the war which aims at creating a New World Order. Disclosing an outline of future German operations against the Soviet Union and Britain and stressing the cooperation with the other Axis nations, the Fuehrer asked for extensive, absolute powers for the purpose of winning the war.

Although he did not say much about the United States, Fuehrer Hitler dwelt upon Britain and the Soviet Union. He disclosed, to a certain extent, German military plans against these two nations. This, we believe, should be noted as an indication of the German policy for the prosecution of war.

Concerning German operations against Britain, the Fuehrer declared that fighting against Britain has been intensified by submarine activity and added that he could confidently tell Premier Churchill that German submarines will overpower his country. Although Fuehrer Hitler and other German leaders hitherto have often publicly made known German counter-blockade operations against Britain, it is the first time the outlines of German offensive tactics against that country have been revealed so clearly.

With regard to the situation on the Russian front, Fuehrer Hitler declared the time will come to break the standstill on the front lines, and then the victor will be made known. Great significance must be attached to this statement as an indication of determination and confidence of the German troops in their campaign against the Soviets.

He frankly admitted that in last winter's offensive, the German troops were not prepared for such cold weather. The Fuehrer, however, added that his forces will be fully prepared to meet such severe weather in the coming winter offensive. Thus he sought the understanding of his people and urged them to strengthen their determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

For the purpose of winning the war, Fuehrer Hitler asked for supreme dictatorial powers over Germany. This step clearly indicates the firmness of the Fuehrer's determination to carry out the spring offensive.

Supreme Dictatorship for Hitler

YOMIURI—Fuehrer Hitler was given absolute dictatorial powers of the Reichstag. As a result of approval of the Reichstag on April 26, the Fuehrer is given an absolute power over administrative, justice, legislative, military and other affairs. It is rare in modern political history that such absolute dictatorial powers have been conferred on the head of a nation.

The very reason such an important political reform was effected in Germany was to strengthen national solidarity for the successful prosecution of war. As pointed out at the meeting on Sunday by Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, President of the Reichstag, the German Government has decided to prosecute the war under the responsibility of Fuehrer Hitler, by giving him absolute powers which will enable him to take any measures necessary for the purpose of winning the war.

In their operations on the eastern front last winter, the German forces had to stop temporarily their offensive due to the freezing winter weather, the coldest in 140 years. Despite this natural difficulty, the Germans halted the Soviet counter-offensives and maintained their main positions on the Russian front. This is but an indication of the might of the German armed forces as well as the national strength of that country.

While the German troops were checking the Soviet counter-offensives, armaments had been steadily strengthened and repleted in Germany. The German forces on the eastern front succeeded during the winter months in making full preparations for the forthcoming spring offensive.

In the meantime Germany's position against Britain and the United States has made a favorable turn during this period. Due to the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, British prestige in East Asia has been overthrown and, as a result of British setbacks in the Indian Ocean, Britan's positions in West Asia and the Mediterranean are on the verge of collapse. Moreover, France, abandoning its indecisive attitude, has decided to cooperate positively with Germany.

The epochal reforms newly effected in Germany's domestic structure will undoubtedly make the final victory of Germany in its war against Britain and the United States even more certain.

VENEZUELA AIDS AMERICA

Allows U.S. Troops to Use Country As Training Ground

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—The President of Venezuela announced today that the Government of Venezuela has granted the United States the privilege of landing on Venezuelan soil, United States troops for training in the use of special arms, according to a report reaching here from Caracao.

The Venezuelan President also stated that an agreement has been concluded between the Netherlands and Venezuela by which the Netherlands and Venezuelan forces would jointly undertake the defense of Curacao and Aruba islands off the Venezuelan coast.

Bulgar Gold Trade Banned

Transocean

SOFIA, April 12.—Private transactions in gold coins and gold ingots and every other kind of gold have been prohibited in Bulgaria under a decree issued by the Government. The sale and purchase of gold can henceforth only be effected with the permission of the Bulgarian Central Bank and at prices determined by the Government.

Premier Tojo Bids Voters to Do Duty At Coming Polling

(Continued From Page 1)

tives, and also to their full recognition of the present national condition as well as their own role in building up a New Order in Greater East Asia.

That is to say, up to the present, total number of violation cases numbers only 81, involving 195 persons, while at the last general election held in 1937, the total cases of violation were 260, involving 372 persons. That is to say, the cases have decreased by 179 and persons involved by 177.

The election consultation offices opened at all police stations throughout the country have been very effective in reducing these cases. Many persons, ignorant of election law and also other regulations, had formerly committed many violations, but such has been prevented, as, whenever in doubt, the people are coming to the consultation offices.

Of course, the campaign conducted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as well as the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council in enlightening the public regarding the importance of electing proper persons as their representatives has also been very effective.

Regarding the reduced number of violation cases, the Home Ministry authorities issued the following statement Monday:

"The general election will be held in a few days, and the campaign has already reached a heated point. In reviewing the situation up to the present, cases violating election law have much decreased in number compared with the last election.

Absentees Also Less

"But in some places, secret maneuvers are being made, and some bribery or other cases of the worst kind have developed, which is very regrettable. It is needless to say, that those who committ such acts of evil nature will, of course, be firmly punished.

"It is also regrettable that although the cases are few, some election campaign speeches are still made to influence voters by referring to problems of interest or bring evil effect upon the thought of the people.

"It is desired that election campaigns will be made to urge the cooperation of the people for the attainment of the great objective of the War of Greater East Asia."

Further reports of pollings made at various remote districts ahead of election day show that the rate of absentees is very small. The second district in Niigata Prefecture held their election on April 27, where out of 178 franchise holders, 120 voted, 58 being absent. The absentee rate was 32.5 per cent. In the second district, Oita Prefecture, out of 711 holders, 544 voted, absentees being 167.

At Yonakuni-mura, Okinawa Prefecture, 420 voted and 213 were absent. In five villages of Kagoshima Prefecture, 591 voted with 166 absentees. In all these cases the polling was much better than at the previous election held in 1937.

Axis War Leaders Presented Blades

(Continued From Page 1)

been defended and held against the stubborn attacks of the Soviet forces, despite glacial weather. Thousands of prisoners, hundreds of guns, planes shot down, and war booty, give evidence of the victorious efforts by the Italian Expeditionary Corp under the command of general Messe, which is waiting, on the advanced positions, the starting of the spring offensive.

Vice-Admiral Biancheri has command of the Aegean Sea zone, the most delicate area in the Eastern Mediterranean. From his headquarters in Rhodes, Vice-Admiral Biancheri has directed and participated in the recapture of Castel Rosso on the Turkish coast and has directed and taken part in the conquest of Crete.

Pilot General Ranza has command of the Libyan aviation after having held the command of the air forces during the Albanian and Greek campaign. General Ranza directs the work, without resting, of the Italian air force, which, together with the German air force, are daily bombing the enemy in the desert and in the sea in the heart of Africa, contributing to final victory.

The Italian officers who have been awarded these gifts of the chivalrous soul of Japan, feel in this token of war comradeship, the warrant of the future victory built with the blood of the sons of Japan, Italy, Germany and Thailand.

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Normandie Made Useless

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 27.—The French luxury liner Normandie, which is partly submerged in New York harbor, after having been destroyed by fire cannot be repaired again. As the result of an examination, experts arrived at the conclusion that nothing could be done with the wreck but to scrap it, according to the Times.

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